THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 3. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, January 19, 1870. Established 1818.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING, &c.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices not under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus Building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris, Lyons, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Worth's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept25tm.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A BURNS, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High school while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,
aug25tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the 14th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Waxwork. Send for a Catalogue to
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.
aug12,13tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets
[june16,'69.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.
[jy9,'69

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly occupied by the Messrs. Keach, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons. Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
june2,69.

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Bean takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's. The shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.
my24:1y.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr7tly.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public Square.
mar31'69.

W. A. RÖNE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hamon's drug store, Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.
y1:67.

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the ARGUS office.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.
sept9'68tf.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.
Feb8,tf.

☞ Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the Argus office.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 50 Ohio street, Beaver, Pa., (in room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr7'69tm.

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U.S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.
apr7,1869tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters, Boys and Shoes made to order. A short experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Mitchell's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr7,1869tf

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all parts in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leal's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68

☞ Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

FOR SALE.—Business Stand and Dwelling, at $5,000,—worth $8,000. A three story brick Dwelling and Store room, situated in Bridge Street, Bridgewater, Pa. The dwelling contains eight rooms and a kitchen. Lot 79 feet front by 150 feet deep, in which is a bake oven and washhouse, cerrlage house, stable, ice house, cistern. The store is 28 by 33 feet, with fixtures all complete—now occupied as a grocery, having a good stand trade. The property will be sold with or without the stock of goods. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information apply to Messrs. Croft & Phillips, 139 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
A. S. HARVEY,
jan5:1m Bridgewater, Pa.
Local and Radical copy.

ALEXANDER & MASON,

C. M. ALEXANDER, (late Asst. Sol. D. C.) Solicitors of Pats. and ex-Pos't Master of Washington, D. C. (J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law)

American and European Patents,
And Counselors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.] 109 Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay.*

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge,* and *no additional fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed.*

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References. [mar 6 '69

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very modest rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope to close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, JR.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24 tf

Seasonable Goods For Farmers.

Prindle's Agricultural Steamer and Cauldron, Burrell, Star and Virginia Corn Shellers, Sinclair, Telegraph, Mummas, Eureka, Climax, Gales copper strip, Slade, Cummin's and Self Sharpening Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters. Hay Presses, small Threshers, Powers, &c., &c. Send for price list.

W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of imitations of the Sinclair or Baltimore Cutters. Be sure you see the name, R. Sinclair & Co., cast in the machine. [dec14:1m.

HENRY LAPP,
Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Brighton street above the Plow Factory,
Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18:6m

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug19,68.

WALL PAPER
&
WINDOW SHADES
In great variety, also
SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at
F. E. WELL & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15:1y.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excreised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that
S. SNITGER & Co.
At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,
Tobacco and Cigars,
And all other articles usually found
In a First Class
GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call
and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the
Grocery Business.
Among which may be found a full assortment of
Hardware,
Embracing everything usually called for
In a country store:
A Large Stock of the Best
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;
All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of
FLOUR
Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.
Cornmeal, Feed, &c.,
Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. His assortment of
Queensware, Glass &c.
Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a
FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,
And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able
To Please his Patrons.
Remember the Stand.
Stewarts' Block,
Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.
A. S. HARVEY.
jan5.1868:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,
$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do and costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 39 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov24:1y.

FLOUR.
Bucher & Ryder's Best,
made at Massilon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER,
have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at
Lower Figures
than any other Flour of the same
QUALITY
sold in the county.
oct6tf.

NEW GOODS!
Fall and Winter Wear.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE
LATEST STYLES,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Good
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.
mar8:tf WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

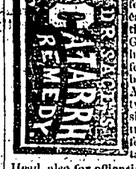
Miscellaneous.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

A MARANATH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10,tf

SPRING STOCK.
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

☞ Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.



This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
mar3:3mjc:3mscp3m.dec.3m.;

HARDWARE,
Glass, Nails & Paints,
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, Pa.
Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of
Building Hardware,
Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS
Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.
Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.
FARMER'S TOOLS,
Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.
Also a full line of
Housekeepers' Goods,
such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.
NAILS OF ALL SIZES,
Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.
GLASS,
A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,
PAINTS.
WHITE LEAD, RED LED,
and every Color, dry and in oil.
MINERAL PAINT
WHITING, PUTTY,
Linseed Oil,
TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCOHOL, GUM SHELLAC, VARNISHES,
PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our
SPECIALTIES,
and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

☞ All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.
S. J. CROSS & CO.
oct6,1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.

[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves Ast. 1; [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.15 P. M., leaves Ast. daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	135AM	645AM	940AM	915PM
Rochester	310	820	1055	230
Salem	501	1021	1245PM	406
Alliance	615	1115	135	506
Canton	730	1215PM	253	646
Massillon	717	1240	243	703
Orrville	800	125	310	728
Wooster	833	201	350	815
Mansfield	1025	351	527	940
Crestline { A	1100	440	600	1010
Crestline { D	1115	500AM	620	1028
Bucyrus	1140	528	653	1043
Upper Sandusky	1215PM	710	728	1115
Forest	1241	748	801	1145
Lima	150	905	1015	1253AM
Van Wert	256	1015	1021	308
Fort Wayne	430	1150	1200AM	220
Columbia	511	1253PM	1250	255
Warsaw	602	144	156	446
Plymouth	651	230	242	600
Valparaiso	828	430	447	750
Chicago	1020	635	650	950

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S
Chicago	450AM	930AM	505PM	0n0PM
Valparaiso	720	1000	655	151
Plymouth	901	1135	850	300AM
Warsaw	1005	1125PM	945	357
Columbia	1055	1238	1027	458
Fort Wayne	1130	155	1130	600
Van Wert	1150PM	320	1237AM	715
Lima	225	1	320	830
Forest	353	440	440	940
Upper Sandusky	425	510	503	1005
Bucyrus	515	547	547	1046
Crestline { A	550	610	615	1115
Crestline { D	550AM	630	635	1035PM
Mansfield	631	700	653	1054
Wooster	833	857	815	201
Orrville	905	858	943	227
Massillon	943	941	1017	258
Canton	1013	938	735	313
Alliance	1115	1025	810	355
Salem	1132	1052	825	425
Rochester	205PM	1253AM	1020	604
Pittsburgh	315	140	1135	705

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 2.15 a. m; ar. at New Castle, 9.30a. m. Youngstown, 10.40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 8.[illegible]m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	815AM	1235PM	315PM
Euclid Street	826	1245	316
Hudson	930	140	415
Ravenna	1004	210	512
Alliance	1100	349	600
Bayard	1132	315	
Wellsville	1054	425	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	855AM	235PM	
Bayard	1057	510	
Alliance	1130	535	735AM
Ravenna	1238PM	611	815
Hudson	1323	639	855
Euclid Street	146	719	950
Cleveland	200	730	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	725AM	1050PM	430PM
Bridgeport	555	815	500	440
Steubenville	700	1055	308	600
Wellsville	815	1254PM	435	
Smith's Ferry	1001	140	616	
Beaver				
Rochester	905	1240	920	
Pittsburgh	1005	335	955	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	625AM	155PM	350PM	
Rochester	735	255	500	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	817	337	548	
Wellsville	950	515	630	
Steubenville	950	530		705AM
Bridgeport	1050	630		815
Bellair	1010	640		900

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m.	Bayard, 915 a.m.
Bayard, 11.30a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 3.40p.m

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS
AT
WHOLESALE
WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND
ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY - GOODS,
At Very
LOW PRICES,
Either by the yard, piece or package
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.
178 Federal Street, Allegheny
jun2:1y.

ORIGEN

WE'LL MEET [illegible]

We'll meet [illegible]
Though the night [illegible]
Though storms may [illegible]
Against the grief [illegible]
Though it may seem [illegible]
Ere the sun's first [illegible]
Of dawning light. [illegible]
We'll meet again in [illegible]
We'll meet again in [illegible]
Then, do not look [illegible]
I think your whole [illegible]
And your inmost [illegible]
Look up, mother! [illegible]
The sun the hills [illegible]
Beyond those hills [illegible]
We'll meet again [illegible]
We'll meet again in [illegible]
Then cease, oh, [illegible]
Because, you know [illegible]
But only fail to [illegible]
Death only comes [illegible]
Their Maker's will [illegible]
With Him it is not [illegible]
We'll meet again [illegible]
We'll meet again in [illegible]
But I must be gone [illegible]
I hear the angelic [illegible]
Heavenly breezes [illegible]
Oh, what a pure, [illegible]
Is all the room [illegible]
Dear mother, I must [illegible]
We'll meet again [illegible]

Lines Written [illegible] Trinidad.

Up old Trinidad's [illegible]
I have toiled a weary [illegible]
Now, when the lofty [illegible]
To rest, I turn upon [illegible]
Cooled from eternal [illegible]
Fanning my brow [illegible]
No sound—save the [illegible]
Upon this lonely [illegible]
Below, the earth. I [illegible]
The bright orb of day [illegible]
Mild ambient hues, [illegible]
And softly fades the [illegible]
In the floating sea of [illegible]
Anon, night unfolds [illegible]
To gem the cloudless [illegible]
The planets, like [illegible]
Ascend so silent, their [illegible]
To reach their shining [illegible]
Now, the deep, transparent [illegible]
Of countless, glittering [illegible]
Stars unnumbered [illegible]
The dominions of [illegible]
The wild, bright moon [illegible]
Out of the misty [illegible]
And all around the [illegible]
Where frost, and ice, [illegible]
While ages roll away and [illegible]
Westward, the mountain [illegible]
With their eternal [illegible]
And foaming torrents [illegible]
O'er rocks and crags [illegible]
Change not; but remain [illegible]
Unwasting, deathless [illegible]
And will remain while [illegible]
And stars their [illegible]
Or rolls the [illegible]

[illegible]
Man's dearest hopes, [illegible]
Make the passions [illegible]
So lame. [illegible]

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan'y 11.—Communications from the Secretaries of War and Navy were received, relative to [illegible] for military and naval [illegible]

A communication from the Attorney General relative to State jurisdiction over National cemeteries in the late rebellious States. Petitions for a free banking law were presented. A large number of bills were presented. A resolution inquiring into the expediency of negotiating for the annexation of British Columbia to the United States was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill for the admission of Virginia Senators and Representatives then came up and was discussed until the hour for going into executive session; after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: To change the time of meetings of Congress until after the holidays; to protect American passengers on Steamers; to regulate naval officers' rank; to admit Canadian products without consular certificates; exempting farmers and gardeners from the payment of broker's tax on the sale of their own products; repealing tariff on stock imported for the purpose of breeding; to promote general education in the United States; to admit Virginia Representatives; for the improvement of the harbor of Fort Washington, Wisconsin; to regulate the appraisement of imports; to extend the privileges of the National Banking Act; to repeal all acts on the subject of bankruptcy, without prejudice to cases where action has been had; for the removal of Osage Indians and granting their lands to actual settlers; for a Commission to investigate claims arising from Indian depradations; enabling actual settlers to purchase lands obtained from the Cherokee Indians, and extending the preemption and homestead laws; to enlarge the boundaries of Nevada; to disincumber lands of so-called Indian titles; to redefine the present boundary line between Nevada and Dakota; granting lands in aid of public schools in Arkansas; to repeal the National currency Act; to establish the boundaries of judicial circuits; to amend the act for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids in the Mississippi; to establish a permanent navy yard and depot at Mound city; to amend the homestead act so as to allow soldiers to enter 160 acres of land—instead of 80—on the main sections along subsidy railroads; for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States. A resolution inquiring how much horse-hire the U. S. Treasurer had paid for the accommodation of the various Departments was laid over. Mr. Bingham introduced a joint resolution for the admission of Representatives and Senators from Virginia, which was discussed at some length, but finally the House refused to permit the main question to be put, and it went over. A long discussion ensued on the bill to define the duties of pension agents, pending which the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan'y 11.—A bill was introduced more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.—A bill relative to the Hot Springs of Arkansas was amended and passed. A joint resolution extending the port of entry at New Orleans was adopted. A bill to exempt canned and preserved fish from the payment of internal revenue tax, passed. A substitute for all propositions relating to the currency was reported. The bill for the admission of Virginia then came up and was discussed up to the hour of adjournment without coming to a final vote. A veto from the President, relative to a pension, was received and referred. Executive session—adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bingham withdrew his bill for the admission of Virginia Representatives. Another was immediately offered, but we do not know what action was taken.

SENATE, Jan'y 12.—The resolutions of the New York Legislature, withdrawing the assent of that State to the ratification of the XV. Amendment, were presented. A resolution was offered that Indian treaties hereafter be questioned in open session. A bill was introduced to extinguish the national debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. This bill was explained at length by Mr. Sumner. A bill was introduced granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Winnipeg district of British Columbia. The Virginia bill was then taken up and discussed till adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing the sand bar and other obstructions at the mouth of Clinton river, Lake Saint Clair, Michigan—adopted. A resolution was offered relative to the building of a custom house and revenue office in Cleveland, Ohio. A bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1863, defining additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional oath to grand and petit jurors in the U. S. courts, was referred. A discussion then ensued on the League Island navy yard bill. The following bills were introduced and referred: Act relative to choosing Congressional Printer by joint resolution; one relating to the payment of pensions. The bill for the Admission of Virginia was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington Little Mac—Southern Climate—The way to increase Cotton Crops—Purchase of the Samana—Acquisition of British Provinces and Canada, British Columbia and Red River Country — Finance—Washington Newspapers—World's Fair—Pensions—Arrest of our Mayor—&c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7th, 1870.

Notwithstanding the adjournment of Congress and the absence of many of the Congressmen, Washington is now more lively than could reasonably be expected. The World's Fair movement, the opposition to the removal of the Capital, rumors about Cuba, the Alabama Claims, the condition of Virginia and Georgia, the filling of the vacant seats on the Supreme Court Bench, and whether the President will not make an appointment from the South to fill one of these vacancies, and Hoar vs. Hoik for the other, &c., &c., are subjects for gossip in the various circles of the city.

Gen. McClellan, for the first time in six years, has visited the National Capital. He spent New Year's day very pleasantly, receiving only a few of his old friends. Only seven years ago he was the idol of the army, and admired by the whole country irrespective of party. But now few of those who used to be his strongest political friends have further use for him, and he passes in his quiet way almost unnoticed. He left yesterday for Philadelphia.

We are at a latitude of about 39 deg. in Washington, and the weather here has been very mild until within the last two days. No further south than the Southern portion of Virginia and Tennessee, farmers are able to plow nearly the winter through, and further south where cotton is grown the winter season is most delightful for team work. Now it is suggested that since the emigration of laborers from the North to the South, during the winter and their usual return in the spring, has been practiced for many years, to some extent with advantage, whether this plan may not be extended, to include both men and horses as on Northern farms they don't pay for board and keeping. These men and horses amounting to half a million of two horse teams could be transported South to plow her cotton and other crops during the winter, and return in the spring in time for the Northern crops. The transportation on an average would not be more than four or five hundred miles by railroad or steamboat, and especially on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their branches, the transportation would be comparatively inexpensive. If one plantation could not furnish a man and a team with plowing for four months, several in the same neighborhood could easily do so. It is also suggested that our rich Northern farmers could own a cotton plantation in the South, to which they could transport their idle men and horses during the winter, to return in the spring in time for the northern crops. Through the facilities and cheapness of travel by railroad and steamboat the transportation of labor with the seasons might in this way become a settled practice and add largely to the Southern crops.

It is reported upon good authority, that the President will send a message to Congress soon after it convenes recommending both the ratification of the treaty for the purchase of Samana, and the purchase of the whole of that part of the Island of Hayti known as the Dominican Republic. It is stated that the Dominicans are ready to negotiate.

I learn from several members of Congress remaining here over holidays that the acquisition of the British Provinces and Canada to the United States, will be considered in conjunction with Southern acquisition, and it is not at all improbable but that British Columbia and Prince Rupert's land will be the first to receive attention from Congress, and

Secretary Boutwell's plan for funding the public debt and relieving us of our present financial difficulties, is receiving much favor here. His report shows that he appreciates the necessity of providing the people with a greater volume of currency, the negotiation for the first, and the rigid enforcement on the part of the United States of the Neutrality laws effecting the latter in the way of precluding Canadian authorities from the use of our territory in fighting the Prince Rupert's people, will raise a question with England whether it may not be policy for her to relinquish her possessions on this continent as a set off for our Alabama Claims, and less taxation. It is expected that Bankers will oppose any measure that reduces the privilege of the National Banks. But with all the money and influence of these banks and bondholders generally, there is not a question now but that Congress will consider favorably a plan for funding our National debt at the lowest rate of interest on long time, thus reducing the interest on our public debt from its present amount, one hundred and fifty millions, to perhaps fifty millions dollars per annum.

Members of Congress pretty generally understand now that the necessities for National Banks have passed, and the increasing of their numbers at this time would not to any extent relieve the people of their present financial embarrassment, but would in the end complicate our business interests. With our present number of these banks (nearly seventeen hundred) it is shown instead of their being a convenience to the community in which they are located as was first intended, the most of them were carried on in the especial interest of the gold gamblers, stock jobbers and usurers, and by whom many of the banks are now owned.—In Washington we have the banker, H. D. Cooke, brother of "Jay," the Napoleon of this National Banking System, and we know how much he does, or rather I should say what he does in the way of accommodating the people with the money he virtually has in trust for the people's good. The usurer has money, an I about the only way of getting a loan is by going to him and paying at the rate of from 25 to 100 per cent. for it.—The National Banks, as far as we know anything about them, are not satisfied with the interest received semi-annually on their bonds deposited in the U. S. Treasury, free from taxation, in addition to the legal rate of interest on their National Bank notes they are authorized to issue which would insure to them about 15 per cent., but they want more, and the usurer of course can give them more.

There are more newspapers in Washington than in any other city of its size in the Union. There are five dailies, (three of them issue weeklies) and six weeklies. The leading papers are the *Chronicle, Republican* and *Star*. There still breathes a daily Democratic organ, edited by the defunct Statistician Delmar, and is known as the *Intelligencer*, a namesake simply of the old Gales & Seaton *Intelligencer*, a way back in the *anti bellum* times. The old *Intelligencer* used to have a large Southern circulation before the war, and during the war there was everything done for it by the Democracy that could be done to sustain it under the adverse circumstances in which it was placed. At the close of the war, a most Herculanean effort was made to sustain it by sending agents through the South to get new subscribers and collect arrears from the old. Times had changed, and it was soon found that they were laboring for a lost cause. I was told by one of its agents, that he could get subscribers, but was unable to get money enough from both the old subscriptions and the new to travel on; and that many times he was forced to accept the hospitalities, without price, of old planters, (once was) whose best was a shelter and a piece of corn cake and bacon.

In speaking of newspapers, I am reminded of the bore that editors, everywhere, more or less, are constantly subjected to, and especially those of the leading papers of this city. There is no bill of any importance before the National Legislature but what has its devotees, and for its passage (there is more to be legitimate or illegitimate lobbying done. The newspapers must be seen; for a good word from them is half the battle fought it is thought. The managing editors are seen and the subject for consideration is most beautifully presented in its finest suit to him. An article advocating the passage of the bill must appear in the next number, if not the Heavens will fall. This Senator and that Senator, and this Representative and that Representative, say they, favor the bill, and of course the Editor should be more or less controlled by the judgment of M. C's. Very often, an editor finds himself duped into the advocacy of a measure that on mature reflection he would oppose. Then he is accused of aiding the lobbyists. An editor in Washington should be as wise as Solomon and have a heart of steel.

The World's Fair movers are getting fully aroused to the necessity of securing the holding of the next International Exhibition in Washington. The St. Louis people take courage in the laying over of the World's Fair bill in the Senate, thinking that perhaps by bidding high enough without asking any appropriation from Congress they may be favored by the World's Fair, and thus help along their scheme for the removal of the Capital. But as far as I can learn, if the World's Fair *don't* come to Washington, St. Louis stands no chance of getting it.

There will be a strong effort made this Session to repeal that portion of the pension law which precludes soldier's widows from receiving bounty after they marry. It has become pretty generally understood that the present pension law effecting widows of soldiers so far, has had a very demoralizing effect in every community.

There was a warrant sworn out on Wednesday against Sayles J. Bowen, our city Mayor, for an assault on a Mr. Grant, in the Mayor's office on the 3d inst., and the Magistrate held the Mayor to $200 bail. Also, on the same day a county constable served a notice on the Mayor that he had an execution for judgment and costs in favor of Barr & Co., of this city for $37.50 against the Corporation, and requested the Mayor to settle. Mr. Bowen refused, whereupon the constable seized a sofa and five chairs, which were, according to law, advertised for sale and sold to the highest bidder on the 15th inst. The Mayor has since sec

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 19, 1870.

Gold closed yesterday at 1.20½.

STOCKS.—Irwin Stock.—In demand. Commands a heavy premium. All taken and held firmly.

Mackey Stock—At a heavy discount. No buyers to be found anywhere.

Quay Stock—Worthless. Not inquired about. One O. P. Wharton is supposed to have all of it in his custody.

THE Committee on Ways and Means on Friday last refused by a vote of two against six to make bituminous coal free. They rejected a motion for fifty cents per ton by a vote of three against five. The proposition for one dollar per ton was lost by a tie vote. Coal, therefore, remains as now.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL approves of the bill reported by Senator Sherman, increasing the national bank circulation $45,000,000, and retiring the same amount of three per cent. certificates, and also the section in the bill allowing national banks to be established on a gold basis.

Last week's *Radical* was almost filled with abuse of General Irwin and the details of his *defeat* for the State Treasurship. At the last moment, however, "stern necessity" required this cruel paragraph to appear in that sheet:

"**State Treasurer.**—The bolt on the State Treasurer has been successful. Mr. Mackey the caucus nominee has been defeated by Gen. W. W. Irwin by a vote of 70 to 61, all the Democrats voting for Irwin. It is a case of bargain and sale of the most atrocious character. The details will be forthcoming hereafter."

THE Virginia bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee in the House is a compromise in its character, and will probably pass both Houses. It is acceptable to both wings of the Republicans in the House, and while it is not quite as liberal as they desired, it is so much better than they expected that the Virginia Legislative Committee of nine, now at the Capital will fully endorse it. The oath presented in the bill will exclude but a single member of the Legislature.

THE news from and about Dominica makes it tolerably clear that, in case of the annexation of any part of that "Republic," we shall have a good deal of fighting on hand, which will probably last for some time. In considering the negotiations for the leasing of the Bay of Samana, or any of the negotiations with President Baez, it would be well for Congress to bear this fact in mind. We can, of course, "whip" the Dominicans, or any other enemy who dares to fight us; but still fighting cannot be called a matter of economy or pleasure.

A silly story has been put in circulation in Beaver to the effect that the friends of General Irwin, in order to secure the Democratic vote for State Treasurer gave, as an equivalent, the Republican majority in the State Senate. A little reflection will show that this story is untrue. The State Senate is composed of 33 members. The seats of thirty-one of these are *uncontested*. The seats of *two* are contested. Out of the thirty-one uncontested seats the Republicans fill *seventeen* and the Democrats *fourteen*. Now, suppose the Democrats should happen to get the *two* contested seats (which is not at all probable) the Republicans would still have a majority in the Senate of *one*. Thus, that bubble is pricked.

CONSIDERING the relation existing a short time ago between our little neighbor down street and the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the following, taken from his paper of last week, should be recommended by physicians to their dyspeptic patients. Under all the circumstances, the man or woman who can read this extract without laughing all over, is in a hopeless condition indeed:

> This escape has no lesson more valuable than this; that the liberties of the people are in perpetual danger from this tremendous monopoly, the Pennsylvania Rail Road; that fighting it is fighting the battle of the people. And that either its power or our own right to self government must fall. Believing this sincerely, and seeing it as clearly as noon-day, We here and now commit THE RADICAL to a war on this dangerous foe to the State as "unrelenting" as the cause of the people may require and as bitter as the indignation which its outrageous interference in affairs foreign to its interests, has aroused.

THE friends of Mr. Mackey, here and there throughout the State, are denouncing the fifteen Republicans who supported General Irwin on last Wednesday for State Treasurer, as "bolters."—They were "bolters" in no sense of the term. They went to Harrisburg instructed by their constituents, either expressedly or impliedly, to resist Mr. Mackey's re-election. Ascertaining after they reached the Capital that Mr. M. and his friends had the thing so arranged that his nomination by the caucus was a foregone conclusion, they neither went into the caucus themselves nor meddled in any way with its proceedings. Their determination to have nothing to do with the prearranged caucus was well know in Harrisburg for a day or two before it was called, and the attempt now to make the people believe that they were "bolters" will prove as futile as the efforts made by the treasury ring to re-elect one of their own number the financial officer of the State. These members believed that a great wrong had been perpetrated upon the people of the State, in the name of the Republican party, in the management of our State finances, and they conceived it to be their duty to correct the evil in the speediest manner possible. When they found therefore that the party machinery had been seized to perpetuate the wrong, they took the responsibility of going outside of their own organization for a corrective, and we have but little doubt that in a short time nearly the whole party in the State will say they did right, and commend their conduct as worthy of example in the future.

THE terrible lashing which Gov. Geary gave the Treasury ring in his annual message of a couple of weeks ago, has caused the newspapers in the the interest of that combination to withhold the message from their readers. One will look in vain through the Beaver *Radical* for either the message itself, or any editorial notice that such a document was ever written or read at Harrisburg. His remarks on matters relating to the State Treasury, evidently contained information, which the *Radical* editor did not wish his readers to see.

Items and Rumors of the Irwin-Mackey Contest.

On the receipt of the news in Beaver that Gen. Irwin had been elected State Treasurer, on last Wednesday evening, quite an excitement prevailed for some time. With the exception, of perhaps a dozen of persons (the *Radical* employees and two or three others), the whole town was jubilant, and heartily glad that the Treasury Ring had been smashed beyond all hope of being welded together again in the future.

The people of New Brighton and vicinity, without distinction of party, were similarly affected; and, since then, their gratification has manifested itself in cheers, the firing of cannon and illumination of their dwellings.

A prominent gentleman of this locality, whose business takes him almost constantly into the rural districts, told us a day or two ago, that he had not "met with a man, woman, child or dog" but felt good over the defeat of the Ring by General Irwin. They did not regard it simply as a triumph of one of our own citizens, but looked upon the result at Harrisburg, on last Wednesday, as a victory of *right* over *wrong*; a triumph of the *people* over a band of the boldest corruptionists that ever cursed this or any other State.

On last Wednesday evening, when it became known in Beaver that Gen. Irwin was elected State Treasurer, O. P. Wharton, the associate editor of the *Radical*, declared to several persons that it was Quay's influence that had done it! He stated distinctly and emphatically, that those who believed that Quay's slate was smashed in Mackey's defeat were deceived, for he—Wharton—knew, ten days ago, that Quay was working to bring about *General Irwin's election!* The attention of Mr. Mackey is particularly called to Mr. Wharton's statement. The former might do a worse act than to give the matter his special attention.

Senator Rutan, one day last week, wrote to a person in this town, that the belief that the Democrats in the Legislature would vote for General Irwin, for Treasurer, would avail him but little, "for," said he, in substance: "Mackey will get as many Democratic votes as Irwin." From this it would seem that Democratic affiliation was not near so hideous in the sight of the Treasury ring *before* the election as it appeared *afterwards*.—After all it does matter whose ox is gored.

Father Abraham, we fear, is poking fun at our neighbor when he talks in this wise:

> **Master Quay.**—"Where is he, and where was he on Wednesday? And where's his slate? Did he fall and break it, or did somebody wipe out his figgers and all his writin'? We fear Master Quay has been playing truant, and needs looking after."

A friend at Harrisburg says that during the time occupied in taking the third vote on State Treasurer, the Mackeyites rushed up and down the Hall offering $20,000 for *four* Democratic votes for their favorite. They failed to get them. Result: ring broken,—slate smashed—the *people* win.

Hon. A. J. Buffington, one of the members of the House from this District (the only one from Washington and Beaver who voted *against* the Treasury Ring on last Wednesday) paid a short visit to his home during the latter part of last week. A gentleman who is cognizant of the facts, informs us that his old neighbors and acquaintannces gathered around him at all points and thanked him over and over again for his manly and independent course on the Treasurer question.

The very few Mackeyites whom we have in this county are just now abusing General Irwin for going outside of the Republican party for support. If themselves and friends reflect a little they will probably remember that General Irwin was not the only Republican candidate for office that recently went to the Democracy for votes. Oh! no, not by any means.

Two or three weeks ago when our amiable neighbor, M. S. Quay, left home for Harrisburg, he told his friends that he "would not return until Mackey was elected." As Mackey went down in the contest, of course Mr. Quay's majestic presence and portly form will never again be seen in Beaver. We regret this keenly for it may be a long time before his like may be with us again.

"And now farewell! farewell! I dare not lengthen
These sweet, sad moments out, but to gaze on those
Is bliss indeed, yet it but serves to strengthen
The love that now amounts to agony;
This is our last farewell."

STATE TREASURY REFORM.

In the great reform movements just inaugurated at Harrisburg in regard to the management of the public funds it is believed His Excellency, Governor Geary, is entitled to the credit; and the more effectually to accomplish that end, it was deemed a commencement would more fittingly be made by effecting a change of the presiding officer of the State Treasury. In support of this theory, its advocates confidently point to and reproduce the following extract from the Governor's last annual message, in which he takes plain, bold, decided ground in favor of reforming the management of that Department. He says:

> "I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond, with good and approved sureties for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six millions of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are possitively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of the State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer, as well as that of every other officer in this Commonwealth; and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State, and maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituents, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

Such testimony as this is overwhelming, but it is no more than a fair embodiment of the known facts, the settled belief and fixed will of the people.

The Case of Mr. Cooke.

As the Rev. Horace Cooke's recent elopement with a young woman of his congregation is just now attracting considerable attention, we will state the facts as succinctly as possible. He was a Methodist preacher of good repute for piety, learning and eloquence; had charge of a large congregation by whom he was reverenced and respected. One day, week before last, he left his wife and two children and eloped with a Miss Johnson—about seventeen years of age, very beautiful and accomplished, and the daughter of one of the most wealthy members of his congregation,—and, as no traces of them could be found, it was supposed they had sailed for Europe. On Thursday, evening last he returned to the city and restored Miss Johnston to her parents, as he alleges, "pure as when taken away." His subsequent conduct proved him insane, and he has accordingly been placed in an asylum. The occasion was seized upon by some of the sensational papers, to publish all manner of falsehoods relative to the former character of the unfortunate divine for chastity. We therefore draw upon *The New York Tribune* for the following strictures on this feature of the scandal, premising that we fully endorse them:

> "A few days ago the public was shocked with the announcement that a married clergyman, in good standing, had eloped with a young member of his flock. Over such a story of shame the journalist ought to have been glad to draw a veil as quickly as his duty to the community would permit. But it was seized upon by one or two sensational newspapers as the foundation for a piquant chronicle of scandal; it was embroidered and elaborated with a hundred prurient details; the slums of society were raked for more filth to cast upon the disgraced minister; the lying gossips who are always ready with slanderous anecdotes of the fallen were invited to pour their vile tales into the hospitable columns of *The New York Sewer* and *The Rowdy Journal*. Cooke was supposed to have gone to Europe, where he could not answer; at any rate he was an outlaw and a criminal, and it is generally safe to kick such men after they are down. So one of our cotemporaries published a fictitious history of the Rev. Horace Cooke, showing him to have been a hypocrite and a pooffigate for years, the destroyer of households in every parish which had held him, a freqeenter of houses of ill fame, a noted seducer of women. No crime was too vile for him to commit: one might almost say there was no crime of lust which he had not already committed. While the editor of this shameful collection of libels is congratulating himself upon the success of his sensation he is suddenly confronted with his victim. There is an assault—or the farce of one—the police are called in, the clergymen goes to the lock up; the editor goes to, and begs his brother journalists to keep his name out of their reports, because he does not want to be mixed up in any scandals. It seems to us that natural desire came rather late.
>
> "We have no apology to offer for the Rev. Mr. Cooke. His crime (if he was sane) 'was an awful one; his assault upon an editor was an aggravation of it. But the meanest criminal has the right to just treatment, and is entitled to redress when he is wronged. Mr. Cooke has been wronged by the publication of a series of falsehoods respecting his former life. He had no right to take redress into his own hands—but where was his remedy? How many would not have done the same thing—only done it with a little more vigor? A prosecution for libel in such a case would of course have been ridiculous. The Rev. Horace Cooke could not go into Court with an action for damages in his present situation; and besides it is well understood that suing newspapers for libel is an unprofitable amusement. The consequence is that nothing can restrain a licentious press now days but the pressure of public sentiment, or the fear of the cowhide."

Gen. Banks has informed the Foreign Committee of the House that he has most credible information that the Cubans are as able now to carry on their war as they have ever been. We see no sufficient reason to believe the contrary. Gen. Cespedes laments his want of powder; but the Spaniards have not been able of late to claim any victories, while the campaign of the Cubans in the Eastern Department of the island has been unusually active and successful. The statement that the Spaniards have 40,000 troops, independent of as many more volunteers, contrasts oddly with the report of Gen. Valmaseda that he has less than 2,000, and with the fact that Gen. Puello has moved upon Guaimaro with but 3,000. Even if these petty armies are reinforced at the same rate, it ought not to be impossible for the Cubans to survive them. The guerrilla system is wonderful adapted to such an end. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Russians have taken possession of several of the Northern islands belonging to the Empire of Japan; and it is reported that the Czar intends to ultimately absorb the whole country. He will provide a liberal but firm government under a viceroy, and will insure peace and prosperity. The ports will be opened to commerce as rapidly as possible with equitable treaty relations to all of the great powers of the earth. Paganism will be crowded out by the religion of the Greek Church, but the other creeds will be tolerated. From this it will be seen that Russia is doing what the United States might have accomplished long ago. We might have possessed both China and Japan ten years ago, and long before this, those countries would have been opened up to the march of commerce and civilization, while we would have been reaping the vast wealth that is now bolstering the frozen empire of the Czar. Russia is also making rapid advances into China from Liberia, and if no great obstacles are presented, the flag of that country will wave supreme over the two great empires of Asia ten years hence.

—The Burlington and Missouri Railroad is now completed to Omaha, and trains will commence running to-day from Chicago to Omaha via the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, to connect with the Union Pacific.

Letter of W. Milnor Roberts.

Civil Engineer, Furnished by Request of Citizens of Pittsburgh, on the Subject of the Water Supply for the Proposed Enlarged Canal.

I have read with careful attention the views of W. W. Reed, Esq., superintendent of the (Pennsylvania) Erie canal, published in the Erie *Dispatch* and republished in the *Commercial* of Jan. 3d, relating specially to the subject of water supply for the proposed enlarged canal between Pittsburgh and Erie, and a number of gentlemen connected with the coal and shipping interests of this city have requested me to give them my opinion of the same for publication, with any views of my own which may be appropriate at this juncture; when an effort is about to be made to establish a ship canal between the head of the Ohio and Lake Erie.

Some of our citizens will recollect that in the fall of 1867, I was called upon by the Erie Canal Company through their Superintendent, Mr. W. W. Reed, to make a thorough examination of the said canal in view of its proposed enlargement, which was made in company with Mr. Reed and a report submitted, dated Dec. 23d, 1867, which was published by the Company at the time. It is known also to many persons here that I was he principal engineer in the service of the State engaged in the construction of the canal and all appendages, including its feeder from French creek, from 1839 till 1841, and that afterwards, when the State transferred the works to the Erie Canal Company, they were completed and put in use in 1845 under my direction as their Chief Engineer.

The matter of water supply being vital in connection with canals, it received my particular attention in 1839, when after studying the measurement and views of engineers who had preceded me in the same line of investigation, and after my own personal examination I made my first report to the Canal Commissioners, proving to the satisfaction of all parties then interested, that there was an abundance of water available in French creek for the supply of the canal.

Mr. Reed, in his excellent paper above referred to, sets forth clearly the reason why they resorted to the construction of a small lift lock on the summit, in order to have a constant full depth of water pumped from the Conneaut reservoir. It was because the Company had never cut down the summit level to the depth originally planned. I concur in opinion with Mr. Reed, from a perfect familiarity with the ground and with the question, that it is entirely practicable to dredge the summit, say seven feet lower than it is now, and to maintain it at that depth. With the canal completed throughout as originally designed, with the enlarged size of locks and canal as now proposed, there is an ample supply of water available for the passage of a constant succession of boats in both directions, or one hundred and forty-four boats every twenty-four hours, with locks one hundred and thirty feet by twenty feet chambers, and an average of seven feet lift.

These locks, with seven feet depth of water in the canal, will have sufficient capacity to pass boats carrying three hundred and fifty, or more, tons; but assuming for a perfectly safe calculation that they should in practice carry on an average but two hundred and fifty tons each, it would give 36,000 tons per day, and for two hundred and fifty boating days, 9,000,000 tons, an enormous tonnage, one-third of which would be a magnificent trade.

Mr. Reed, who has been the superintendent of the canal for eleven years and who has during that year paid the closest attention to the water supply, states that for the dryest month in the last four years, during which time he had perfect means of ascertaining the quantity actually used for leakage and evaporation has not averaged over 5,000,000 cubic feet per day. This is not theory, but working experience.

It is very gratifying to know this fact, since it proves, in the most practical way, that the calculation of the loss from evaporation and leakage, as given in my report of 1839, namely, 6,192,000 cubic feet per day, was not only safe, but it has been more than sustained in practice: the loss by leakage and evaporation on the canal fed from the summit having been during the dryest month, 792,000 cubic feet per day less than was originally estimated.

Mr. Reed, in his paper now under consideration, adds one fifth to the daily loss from evaporation and leakage for an enlarged canal, and knowing all the circumstances perfectly, I regard this as liberal and ample. This allows for the leakage and evaporation 6,480,000 cubic feet per day.

The lockage water for the passage of 144 boats, in actual practice, where so many would be passing as herein assumed, would not be equivalent to one lockful for each boat, because it must necessary be in such a trade that in most cases as one boat passed out another from the opposite direction would pass in, thus emptying the lock only once in passing two boats; but taking the very liberal and perfectly safe allowance of Mr. Reed, of a lockful for each of the 144 boats the enlarged locks being 130 by 20 feet, and averaging 7 feet lift, there would be 18,200 for one lockage and 2,620,800 for 144 boats; then assuming further that every boat should pass into and out of the summit level, and that each should use two lockfuls the quantity would be as Mr. Reed shows, 5,241,600 cubic feet, which added to the leakage and evaporation, 6,480,000 cubic feet, makes 11,721,600 cubic feet per day.

Mr Reed states that the lowest measurment of the flow of French creek during the past eleven years was over 15,000,000 cubic feet per day, which corresponds sufficiently with my former measurments, to satisfy me that there is never any month in the year when the flow in French creek at Bemus's dam averages less than 15,000,000 cubic feet per day. The measurment I caused to be made in 1867 gave 17,766,000 cubic feet but allowing no more than 15,000,000 cubic feet for twenty-four hours, even with the immense tonnage assumed, (9,000,000 tons in 250 days) there would remain a daily surplus of 3,278,400 cubic feet, and this may properly be regarded as the result derived only from experience. With Conneaut Lake and the Pymatuning reservoir arranged as real auxiliaries, as indicated, the supply of water for the proposed enlarged canal will, in my opinion, be more than adequate for the accommodation of the vast amount of tonnage mentioned; and should double the amount be required at some distant period in the future, it can be secured at moderate cost of reservoirs on the head waters of French creek, as we know from long surveys.

It has been aptly illustrated in Mr. Reed's paper that the consumption of lockage water for a given amount of tonnage, is less with large boats than with small ones. Every one who has had canal experience must be acquainted with this fact.

I close this brief review of the satisfactory letter of Mr. Reed with the assurance that no doubt whatever rests in my mind of the adequacy of the water supply for the proposed enlarged canal between the Ohio River and Lake Erie; nor have I for years entertained any doubt on this vital point. Respectfully,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
U. S. Civil Engineer,
PITTSBURGH, January 8th, 1870.

—The Zahnizer school house in Lake, Mercer county was burned down. The citizens in that section express themselves confident that it was set on fire purposely. This is the second school house that has been fired within the past two weeks in that county.

[From the Correspondent of the Pitt. Com.]

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1870.

FIRST DISPATCH.

First ballot—no choice. Mackey, sixty-two; Daniel O. Barr, fifth five; Bishop Simpson, one; Irwin, twelve; Henderson, one; Shoemaker, one. Billingfelt and Kerr of the Senate did not vote.

SECOND DISPATCH

Second ballot—Irwin, sixty-six; Mackey, sixty-three; Barr two; Shoemaker, one. Not voting one.

THIRD DISPATCH.

ONE O'CLOCK AND TWENTY MINUTES.—Irwin elected. After voting down a motion to adjourn by yeas fifty-six nays seventy-six, the convention balloted a third time, as follows; Mackey, sixty- one; Irwin, seventy.

The State Treasurer question is at last settled, after a contest unparalleled in the intensity and vigor with which it has been conducted. For the nomination it was boisterous and full of braggadocia. But when Irwin stated on Thursday last, he would be a candidate in the joint convention of the two Houses, and if his friends chose to vote for him they were at liberty to do so, the question assumed another shape, and there was little public talk about it. This morning it was charged a combination of Democrats and Irwin's friends had been effected, and Mackey's adherents were busy with endeavors to checkmate it—till there was nothing tangible to be got in the way of evidence of the proposed coalition.

This morning the Democratic caucus met with Mr. Scott, of Columbia as Chairman, and nominated Daniel O. Barr, of Allegheny, with the understanding that if on the first ballot a sufficient number of Republicans rejected Mackey's nomination to insure Irwin's election, should the Democrats vote for him, then Barr would be dropped on second ballot, and the vote of the Democratic members should be given to Irwin. There was no opposition of any account in caucus to this resolution, which had the warm support of both Buckalew and Wallace. These facts became whispered about, and when the joint convention met at noon the excitement was most intense. The lobbies were crowded, and all the members of both houses in their seats save Billingfelt of Lancaster.

The roll call went swimmingly along until Lowry's name was reached, when, amid uproarious laughter he voted for Bishop Simpson. He was the first to falter. Senator Warfel voted for A. L. Henderson; Representative Coray for L. D. Shoemaker, and eleven other representatives for Irwin. Senator Kerr did not vote. Mackey lacked five votes of an election. The excitement was very great during the progress of the vote, but at its close the Mackey men lost confidence, as it became evident that he could not command enough Republicans to carry him through.

The second ballot was even more exciting. When Beck, the first Democratic Senator on the roll, was called, and he voted for Irwin, the unpalatable truth was shown to Mackey's friends that a combination had been made against their candidate. The interest in the result became absorbing as Democrat after Democrat voted for Irwin. When Beans, of Bucks, and Brobst, of Berks, renewed their allegiance to Barr, the caucus candidate, there was exulting laughter on the Republican side. Before the result was announced, and when it became understood that Irwin lacked only one vote of election, Brobst desired to change his vote from Barr to Irwin. Speaker Stinson decided it could not be done after the Speaker had voted. The decision created a great deal of uproar, but was finally acquiesced in, although some of the majority desired an appeal. The vote announced showed Irwin had sixty-six; Mackey, sixty-three; Barr two; Shoemaker one.

It is town talk that during the progress of the ballot a member crossed from the Republican to the Democratic side, and made certain offers to a Democrat noted as a "pincher," conditional on his remaining faithful to Barr. A young Democratic Senator, from the eastern part of the State, overhearing the offer, said to the wavering representative: "You sell us out, will you? If you do I'll knock your d——d head off," at the same time showing a piece of hickory firewood sufficient to brain an ox, let alone a Bucks county copperhead.

The result of the second ballot satisfied the Mackey men that their only hope lay in an adjournment. Harry White moved to adjourn to the 2d Tuesday of October, but the convention voted on a less remote day, defeating it by ayes 56, nays 76. During the vote, appeals were made to the Republican Irwin men to adjourn, and an arrangement would be made perfectly satisfactory to them but they were unsuccessful, and quiten number of the supporters of Mackey, including both Speakers voted against the motion. This seemed to show the bolters had the sympathies of more members than voted directly for Irwin. The third ballot was a formality, for every one knew how it would terminate from preceeding indications. When the Sperker announced that Irwin had 70 votes and Mackey 61, and officially declared the former elected State Treasurer, there was a lib ral amount of applause, but the Speaker checked it. The joint convention then adjourned, and the members returned to their respective chambers.

There were no particular exhibitions of ill-temper by the defeated after the result had been declared, while the successful party refrained from any jubilant manifestations.

The Senators and Representatives who separated from their political associates on this question, represent strong Republican, districts, except Corny, of Luzerne, and they are all, with this exception, and that of the six members from Lancaster, from the Western part of the State. They were sent to Harrisburg to battle for retrenchment and reform, and to break up the Cameron Treasury ring. The pursuit of this object has led them to reject a Republican caucus nomination, and for this political sin they express themselves as perfectly willing and able to answer to their constituents. There is not so much talk of reading out of the party as was to be expected, possibly owing to the fact that it is the counties these gentlemen represent that make Pennsylvania a Republican State. I annex a list of fifteen Republican Senators and Representatives who, on this question, seceded from this caucus nomination.

James Kerr, of Butler;
M. B Lowry, of Erie;
F. W. Ames, of Crawford;
C. O. Bowman, of Erie;
A. J. Buffington, of Washington;
Geo. Coray, of Luzerne;
David Craig, of Lawrence;
Abraham Godshalk, of Lancaster;
E. B. Herr, of Lancaster;
Alex. Leslie, of Butler;
G. W. McCracken, of Lawrence;
D. B. McCreary, of Erie;
A. C. Reinehl, of Lancaster;
E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer;
John E. Wiley, of Lancaster.

Billingfelt, who was absent from the convention, although in the city is denounced by the *Telegraph* this evening with the same vehemence it showers upon the members who voted directly for Irwin.

To night the election is the only topic of conversation throughout the city. It has created a profound feeling, and all manner of stories are in circulation as to the motives and inducements that prompted the division. Mr. Mackey, overestimating its importance, says it is a heavy blow to the Republican party of the State: that it was the result of a bargain and sale between the bolters and Democrats, and that its effect will be the ascendency of the Democrats in the State Senate by the alleged defection of Lowry, Kerr and Billingfelt; that all the contested seats will be decided adversely to the Republicans, and that the Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia will be defeated. Charges that money was used are freely made by the Cameronians, although they are of the most vague description. On the other hand the Senators and Representatives who refused to accept the caucus nomination, indignantly deny all assertions on their integrity, and especially the intimation that there was any collusion between them and the Democrats, other than that which appears on the record. In the matter of the rejection of the police law for Philadelphia, about which there is the most talk, as the consideration the Democrats are to receive for their votes for Irwin, a number of members who voted for Irwin have told me they shall treat the question on its merits, and have made no pledges to the Democrats nor were any asked on the subject. They declare they were elected pledged to break up the Treasury ring that has heretofore ruled the State and instead of defending their conduct in voting against Mackey, are jubilant over it, as a great victory achieved. They express no fear of their constituents when the latter are made acquainted with all the facts in the case.

Gen. Irwin made a very plain and explicit statement to your correspondent as to his alleged negotiations with the Democrats. He says on Friday last after it was known he would be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Mackey, he had an interview with Senator Wallace at the Bolton House at the latter's request. Wallace said the Democrats were as anxious as Irwin's friends to break up the Cameron Treasury ring, and asked the General if a sufficient number of Republicans would vote for him to make his election certain, if the Democrats would throw their votes for him. Mr. Irwin replied he had assurance that he would get more Republican votes than he needed if the Democrats would vote for him. Subsequently, Mr. Irwin saw Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace and gave them the names of his Republican supporters. This was all that took place between them, and they were the only Democratic members Irwin talked with on the subject. No pledges were required from Irwin and none given by him, and as far as he knows by any gentleman supporting him. Messrs. Buckalew and Wallace said the Democrats wanted a hand in smashing the Cameron ring, and were willing to unite with Republicans in supporting a Republican for State Treasurer to promote this result. On their recommendation the Democratic caucus passed the resolution it did to go for Irwin should the first ballot show he had the needed Republican strength.

Outside of politicians here, the result is looked on as having very little bearing on politics, except in so far as politicians are connected with and dependent on the Cameron Treasury ring. That is the idea of the free thinkers on political matters, but of course intense partizans magnify its proportions vastly and predict all manner of evil results to the Republican party. Bergner, of the *Telegraph*, who only got sixty thousand dollars out of the State Treasury last year, and feels sore over the *Record* job, says in his paper this evening that he has it in the most positive terms that the checks which were given to some of the most prominent bolters have been seen.

The events of to day make it tolerable clear that had Huff, of Greensburgh, the third candidate, remained in the field, he would have been nominated in caucus over both Irwin and Mackey. He was here to day, and it was proposed to place him in nomination in the convention but he declined mixing up in the fight as it stood. A large number of people attracted here by the Treasury contest leave for their homes to night.

The question of economy was up in the House to-day on a resolution to appoint four additional pages. Messrs Brown, Webb and Vankirk argued that while it was a small matter, it would be the opening wedge. It was also in violation of the law limiting the employees of the House, and there was no necessity for more pages, as the documents had been cut down. Mr. Adaire favored the resolution, which was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Vankirk.

Other resolutions appointing a Chaplain and an additional Janitor met the same fate. The temper of the House is clearly against any increase of officers over the number now allowed by law. All sorts of contrivances to evade the law are resorted to, and appeals made to pass them, because of the small amount involved. They are entering wedges and so understood by the friends of retrenchment, who uniformly vote them down by decisive majorities.

The house passed Vankirk's resolution formally abrogating the *Record* contract. Although it was stated on Bergner's behalf that he had abandoned the publication and discharged his reporters, the members seemed to apprehend a future claim on the State for damages, under the dubious wording of the contract.

It is stated this evening that Elisha W. Davis will be at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, and H. C. Johnson of the Judiciary.

The following is the vote for Treasurer:

For W. Irwin.

SENATORS.

Beck,	Findley,	Nagle,
Brown,	Kenn,	Purman,
Broadhead,	Linderman,	Randall,
Buckalew,	Lowry,	Turner,
Davis,	Miller,	Wallace,
Duncan,	McIntire,	

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Ames,	Lebkbach,	Milliken,
Armstrong,	Forsyth,	Montgomery,
Beans,	Gobsmalk,	Mooney,
Bellers,	Hall,	Porter, John
Bowman,	Harvey,	Porter, B. F.
Brobst,	Hann,	Reinehl,
Brown,	Hursh,	Rohrer,
Buffington,	Josephs,	Schmuckerly,
Carlin,	Keene,	Schwartz,
Coray,	Keller,	Scott,
Craig,	Laidig,	Sedgwick,
Cretz,	Leonard,	Skinner,
Daley	Lesle,	Snyder,
Dill, A. H.	McAteer,	Steele,
Dill, A. B.	McCracken,	Wherler,
Dimmick,	McCreary,	Wiley,
Dill,	McKnight,	Woolever.
Engleman,	Meyer	

Republicans in SMALL CAPS.

For R. W. Mackey.

SENATORS—All Republicans.

Allen,	Howard,	Robinson,
Brooke,	Mimms,	Stinson,
Connell,	Osterhout,	Wait,
Graham,	Olmstead,	White.
Hensyer,	Rutan,	

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—All Republicans.

Adaire,	Johnson,	Robinson,
Albright,	Johnston,	Shurlock,
Bunn,	Keech,	Smith,
Church,	Kerr,	Steele,
Chamberlain,	Kreps,	Stephens,
Cloud,	Long,	Stokes,
Comly,	Longenecker,	Stone,
Cooper,	McJunkin,	Strang,
David,	McMahon,	Taylor,
Darlington,	Marshall,	Thomas,
Deininger,	Maxwell,	Tyler,
Elliott,	Millar,	Vankirk,
Fulton,	Miller,	Walton,
Hill,	Niles,	Webb,
Hong,	Parsons,	White.
Humphreys,	Roberts,	

NOT VOTING:

Senators Billingfelt and Warfel of Lancaster.

THE amount subscribed to the Stanton relief fund in the city of New York, up to Friday last, was about fifty thousand dollars. Collector Grinnell's list contains the names of twenty three gentlemen who gave a thousand dollars each, and several who subscribed five hundred dollars each. A. T. Stewart's list was not quite so heavy. In Boston sixteen thousand dollars have been raised; and in Philadelphia twenty thousand—making a total in these three cities of about eighty six thousand dollars. The remaing fourteen thousand dollars, it is believed, will be contributed in the west. One hundred thousand dollars will probably be sufficient to afford the family a comfortable support.

—Mr. J. C. Lobinger, of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, one day last week killed a hog, which weighed six hundred and thirty-six pounds clear meat. Can this be beat?

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Oil City is to have a new Opera House.

—There is to be a new Democratic paper in Hamilton.

—Stanton is to have a monument at Steubenville.

—Gov. Trimble is reported to be in declining health.

—Since last July the Knights of Pythias have increasen from 300 to 2,000.

—The telegraph strike at New York is considered about at an end.

—Eight of the striking telegraphers at New Orleans went to work on Saturday.

—Track laying is progressing on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

—A lady in Gallipolis has during 1869 kept an average of twenty hens, which yielded 2,830 eggs.

—The modest village of New Salem wants a new county made for it from Wayne, Medina and Ashland.

—Mrs. Jemima Garris, of South Eaton, aged twenty-two years, was burned to death by an explosion last week.

—Joseph W. Moorhead, Esq., of Ligioner, recently sold a calf eight months old which weighed 800 pounds.

—At Akron a man is in trouble because, in rescuing a young lady from drowing, he pulled her out by the ankle.

—At Van Wert, a little boy of six years named Rison, had his arm and shoulder terribly torn by a ferocious dog.

—A heavy rain storm, with thunder and lightning, prevailed at Cincinnati on Saturday afternoon.

—The Stanton fund has reached one hundred thousand dollars and promises to grow much larger.

—A strike is probable on the Long Island Railroad in consequence of the reduction of the wages of employes.

—The proposed new county is to be called "Benzine," because, we suppose, so many members have been seen in its behalf.

—James M. Swank has transferred the *Cambria Tribune* to his brother, George T. Swank, who has consolidated it with his job office.

—Carlisle has the scarlet and velocipede fever. The former is carrying away many little children; tho other the wits of the young men.

—The Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, formerly of Titusville, has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greenpoint, L I.

—Emanuel C. Reigart, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who died recently aged 74 years, first nominated the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for Congress.

—The Bellefontaine Postoffice has been robbed twice of late. The last time the thief got one hundred dollars for his pains.

—At Millersburg, last week, Andrew Farra, an old citizen, fell while descending stairs, and was instantly killed, his neck being broken.

W. J. Hall, an old citizen of Upper Sandusky, seventy-four years of age was knocked down in his room last Friday and robbed of $30.

—The gas works building at Saratoga, N. Y., was damaged considerably on Saturday by an explosion and escape of gas. Two workmen were injured.

—Walter Graham killed Samuel Otto with an axe in the woods near Rochester, N. Y., on Friday last, during an altercation. Both were wood choppers.

—A severe rain and wind storm prevailed at Louisville Saturday night and yesterday. All the streams are rising rapidly and threatening destruction to property.

—The annual meeting of the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg on Thursday, January 27th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

—Seth T. Hurd, Esq., in a series of articles on "Errors of Speech" in the Brownsville *Clipper*, is furnishing matter which should go into book form for general circulation.

—A married lady of Alliance has been in a trance state for six weeks, and her husband refuses to send for a doctor. He says he intends to enjoy a quiet time as long as possible.

—The new Methodist Protestant Church at Dayton, in course of building, was blown down by the high wind on Sunday night, making considerable loss. It will be rebuilt immediately.

—A man named Mowry, a provision dealer in Warren, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver on Monday last. Financial trouble, it is supposed, was the cause of his self-destruction.

—George Meason, Esq. died at his residence in New Haven, Fayette county, on Sunday, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was followed to his last resting place on Tuesday by a large concourse of people.

—During the past year over eighty thousand dollars' worth of goods were stolen from the Hudson River Railroad by thieves, who broke into cars along the route and plundered right and left.

THE *St. Louis Democrat* asks:

> "What is the sense of protecting Pennsylvania in supplying the country with costly iron, when Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, or Missouri, can supply the country with cheap iron?"

—*The Democrat* does not tell us why Alabama, &c., *don't* supply us with cheap Iron. Will it? If Iron can be made in Alabama for $16 per tun, why is not our market suppl

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Jan. 19, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines.	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,.....	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
½ column,.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	60 00
1 column,.....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 15th of Jan., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 9	9 deg.	19 deg.	21 deg.
" 10	25 deg.	40 deg.	34 deg.
" 11	24 deg.	44 deg.	42 deg.
" 12	44 deg.	51 deg.	42 deg.
" 13	54 deg.	51 deg.	29 deg.
" 14	29 deg.	43 deg.	39 deg.
" 15	43 deg.	54 deg.	43 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Agents Wanted—Zeigler & McCurdy.
Bankrupt Notices—S. C. McCandless.
Stray Heifer—Martin P. Mitchell.
Principal Wanted—D. P. Lowary.
Iron City College—Smith & Cowley.
Executor's Notice—J. B. McKibben.
Special Notices—Will Smith & Co.
Attorneys at Law—S. B. Wilson and J. J. Wickham.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Beaver,	$1 00
M. Hays, jr., Rochester,	2 00
P. L. Grim, New Gallilee,	3 00
John F. Price, New Brighton,	2 00
Hiram Strock, Sharon,	2 00
J. W. Stevenson, New Bedford, Pa.,	2 00
C. F. Winter, New Brighton,	2 00
John Weddell, New Brighton,	2 00
A. Robinson, Beaver,	2 00
Wm. Johnson, Rochester,	2 00
Jas. Cameron, Beaver,	1 00
Geo. W. Hamilton, Beaver,	7 00
Jas. McMillen, Elders Mills,	2 00
Jas. Oldham, Pulaski tp.,	2 00
Dr. J. S. Winans, Rochester,	4 00
Rev. Jno. Brown, Knob,	1 00
John Binnzley, New Brighton,	2 00
A. Watterson, Brighton tp.,	2 00
Hiram Stowe, Sharon,	2 00
Pendleton Bros. Rochester,	2 00
E. Westhoff, Freedom,	1 50
Ellen Runzo, Brush Creek,	1 00
Prf. S. Curtiss, Beaver,	2 00
A. J. Cook, Ohioville,	2 16
W. G. Johnson, Ossian, Ind.,	4 00

Spectacles Lost.—On last Sabbath day a pair of spectacles were lost in Beaver. The finder will confer a favor upon the owner by leaving them at the Argus office.

Country Flannel 36 inches wide at 40 cts. a yard, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

Temperance Meeting.—It is announced that a temperance mass meeting will be held at the Court House in Beaver on next Thursday evening at 7 p. m. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion. The citizens of Beaver and vicinity are cordially urged to be present and take part in the proceedings.

Will Smith & Co. are selling goods 10 per cent. cheaper than any other house this side of Pittsburgh.

Physician Appointed.—The County Commissioners, a few days ago, re-appointed Dr. J. C. Levis of Bridgewater to serve as physician at the County Jail, for the present year.

☞ Blank Summons for sale at the Argus office.

Wm. Fleming & Co's. Great Representative Hat, Cap and Ladies Fur House, No. 139 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. Send for price list of Ladies' Furs. [oc27;3m.

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the Argus office.

We have received a communication from Industry in reply to another communication from that place recently published on the subject of "loafing." We are afraid the reply is a little too personal, and its publication would undoubtedly lead to a wrangle in which we are quite sure the public would feel little or no interest. We therefore, withhold the communication referred to for the present.

☞ Choice New Crop New Orleans Molasses. Best Honey Syrup and Boston Syrup for Sale cheaper than the cheapest at A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater. jan 12;4t.

The income tax, under the present law, will be levied on March first, 1870, upon the gains, profits and income of the year ending December 31st, 1869. The reading of the law of March 2d, 1867, supports this construction. Commissioner Delano has, it is stated, notified the Assessors of Internal Revenue to call a convention of the Assistant Assessors of their districts, to devise the most efficient method of assessing incomes, and to profit by the general experience of their fellow officers.

☞ Genuine Merrimack prints, only 12½ cents, at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. jan5;2t.

Iron City College.—This is one of the most popular, and certainly one of the most successful institutions in the country. It is not an institution of an hour, possessing a "bubble reputation;" it has age, merit, and established reputation. From our personal knowledge of the School and its accomplished Principals, we take pleasure in recommending it to all in pursuit of a thorough business education.—Steubenville Herald

Undershirt and pair of drawers for 90 cts. at Will Smith & Co's. Rochester.

Directors Meeting.—At a meeting of the Board of School Directors for the Borough of Beaver held on last Monday evening, it was resolved to open the school for the next term on the first Monday in April 1870. The Board then selected for teachers the following named persons:

For room No. 4—Prof. S. Curtis.
For " " 3—Miss Mary Dunlap.
For " " 2—Mrs. L. D. Marquis.
For " " 1—Miss. E. M. Foulk.

Great reduction in prices at Will Smith & Co's. Rochester.

Adam Ruff.—If this should meet the eye of Adam Ruff (or any person acquainted with him,) now about twenty-two years of age, who left his home in August, 1867, since when nothing has been heard of him, a line addressed to his father, John G. Ruff, Easton, Pa., will tend to allay the mental suffering of a parent. Papers please copy.

Tribune Almanac.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of the *Tribune* Almanac for 1870. It contains much valuable political and statistical information. Price 20 cents. Address Tribune Association, New York.

Can't be Beat.—We refer to those polite and clever gentlemen, Messrs. Will Smith & Co., who 'run' a Millinery and Fancy Dry Good establishment in Rochester, a short distance above Beaver Station. Examine and price their goods and you will be convinced that in cheapness and quality of goods they can't be excelled by any dealer this side of Pittsburgh.

Paying Farming.—Two things are true of farmers as a class. But few of them ever come to actual want, and but few ever attain to great wealth. Probably no business affords so sure an avenue of support, and this is no small consideration in these days of fluctuations. The majority of farmers feel that farming is perpetual slavery, because that after hard steady work from one year's end to another, they find themselves at the end of the year just where they started from. The price of farm products are high, the farmer is economical, sells the best of everything, denies himself and family, is up early and late, and just keeps his head above water. We think this is a truthful picture of the majority of the farmers. A few like John Johnston, of Geneva, N. Y., rise gradually from this condition to one of abundant wealth. What makes the differences between these two classes? We answer that in every case it is *head work*. The majority of farmers tread right on in the old path regardless of the immense improvements that have been made in modern agriculture, improvements as important as the application of steam in mechanics or the loom in manufacturing. Suppose a manufacturer disregarding the fact of the loom should attempt to make cloth as our grandmothers made it? Why he could not come into competition at all with other manufacturers and would lose ground. He would stand in just the position that thousands of farmers occupy, who ignore the modern improvements in the cultivation of the soil.—We are aware that the information necessary to the farmer has been locked up in many costly volumes written in a scientific language that the farmer did not understand, but this difficulty has now been overcome and the whole subject has been reduced into one ordinary sized volume, written in the plainest and most practical manner (it is entitled *How to make Farming Pay*. This volume treats of every subject in which the farmer is interested.

The first chapter treats on drainage as the foundation of all improved culture, and gives plain practical rules for all the operations of drainage.

The second chapter treats of plowing, showing when, where, how, and what to plow.

The third chapter is upon manures, and is one of the most interesting and valuable we have ever seen; it shows just how and where the manure goes to waste, and how at a very trifling expense the manure can be doubled in quantity, quality and value. There are also full directions for the purchase and use of commercial fertilizers *after* the most has been made of what every farmer has at his hand. This chapter if read, and its directions followed, *would surely double the wealth of every farmer in ten years*. Chapter four treats of the purchase, use and care of all farm implements. Chapter five of the cultivation of grain. Chapter six of grasses and hay making. Chapter seven of root crops; and chapter eight on special crops and the rotation of crops. This chapter gives the latest information on the cultivation of cotton, rice, tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, beets for sugar, &c. Chapter nine to twelve inclusive, treat of domestic animals, breeding, raising, care, management and feeding, and particularly of all diseases of domestic animals with plain, simple remedies. No man who owns a single animal can afford to be without the information contained in these four chapters. Chapters thirteen to eighteen treat of the cultivation of large and small fruits, showing how millions of acres of new almost profitless lands may be made to yield large and paying crops, how every farmer may make from $200 to $600 per acre from apples or grapes. The young men who read these chapters and commence farming on these principles will not be the poor plodders their predecessors have been. Untold wealth is in store for those who catch the ideas and spirit of this book. Chapter nineteen treats of the planning and building of farm buildings. Chapter twenty of market gardening and farmers' gardens.—Chapter twenty one of various miscellaneous items, as fences, farm laborers, forest trees, &c. Chapter twenty two contains nearly three hundred choice receipts for cooking, preserving, &c., and the last chapter gives the symptoms and remedies for the ordinary diseases of children and adults, with directions for preserving the health, and other matters of interest. We think we are justified in saying that so much information of use to the farmer is not to be had for ten times the price anywhere else. The book, as the reader will notice from the description in our paper, has one hundred and forty illustrations, which we have neither time or space to describe.

We say buy this book if you wish to learn the secrets of Paying Farming.

See advertisement in another column.

Best Prints, 12½ cts. a yard, at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

☞ All over the world, "Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure" is becoming popular for Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, &c. Druggists are instructed to warrant the medicine.

Sudden Death.—The citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, were pained on last Saturday morning, to hear of the death of Mr. Samuel Allison, formerly of Beaver, but latterly of Bridgewater. For some time past his health was not so good as formerly, but no alarming symptoms had yet developed themselves. On that morning, however, he was not up as early as was his custom to rise, and, on his sister's going to his room, she was shocked to find him dead in his bed, his hands folded across his breast. Mr. A was 72 years of age, was never married, and always sustained the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive citizen. He was buried in Beaver on Monday of the present week.

Furs at cost at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

Constitution Bitters are pleasant to the smell and taste, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame. Derangements of the stomach and liver are harbingers and sources of insanity. From an obstruction or disorder, a morbid action of the sympathetic and other nerves follow. Ganglionitis, &c., and the functions of the brain are deranged and impaired.—Derangement of the cerebrum will also produce diseases of the lungs, heart, skin and kidneys. It is consequent upon the same cause that thousands die of cholera, yellow and bilious fevers, and that insatiate, baneful disease, phthisic, or Consumption. The stomach is an important organ in the economy, for upon its success we depend for all the advantages to be derived from the exhibitions of internal medicines. Its healthy functions are of sterling moment to every mortal, as it constitutes the source and fountain of life, which is nutritious. No organ possesses such power in modifying every part of the system—none such remarkable sympathies.

Photographs and Gems of all kinds at Will Smith & Co's., Rochester.

A "Pastoral Visit."—On Thursday evening last the friends and well-wishers of the Rev. James Hollingshead, pastor of the M. E. Church of Beaver paid him a visit at his residence. After spending the evening very pleasantly, they retired, but not before making him the receipient of cash, goods and provisions, amounting in all to about $150.00. Mr. Hollingshead has proved himself a zealous and efficient minister of the Gospel, and the visit with the result here referred to indicates the high esteem in which he is held in this community.

Geo. Coss, an old and highly respected citizen of Pymatuning, Mercer county, died very suddenly on the 3d inst. He was riding along the road on horseback, accompanied by his son, when he fell from his horse insensible, and expired almost immediately.

A little boy named Jones, on returning from school one evening last week, fell into the canal at Birdsboro, below Reading, and was drowned. The little fellow's fate was uncertain for a day, or two, but his books floating on the canal, led to the belief that his body was in the water, and search proved the apprehension to be true.

Dreadful Accident.—On Friday the 31st ult., Mrs. Taggert, wife of James Taggert, of Brady tp., went to the barn to see a "Massilon Threshing Machine" worked with eight horses, having never seen one of the kind in operation. After examining it she started to return to the dwelling house, when her dress, which was of strong flannel, caught in the machinery in stepping across the tumbling shaft. She was taken under with great velocity, breaking her collar-bone, three of her ribs, her breast-bone, and otherwise injuring her internally. Notwithstanding medical aid was called in immediately, she died next day.

The machine was owned by Thomas Sanke, Paul Kiester, and Joseph Kelly, who were all present, but no blame can be attached to them, as they done everything in their power to stop it when the accident occurred.—*Butler Herald*,

An Old Soldier Gone.—Col. Wm. Diehl, the oldest native born citizen of Alleghony county, died on Thursday morning last, in that city, at the age of ninety-one years. In the war of 1812 he was a Commissary, enlisting in the army with the "Blues," and through his business found his way on board the "Chesapeak" under command of the gallant and intrepid Capt. Lawrence, just on the eve of the memorable encounter with the British squadron on Lake Erie—"Perry's victory." He was by the side of the dying commander when the historic words, "don't give up the ship," were uttered; and was the very last man to leave the disabled ship. Col. Diehl was universally known and respected, and his unexpected death has created a profound sensation in this community. His funeral took place on last Friday. We hope in our next issue to lay a biography of the renowned deceased before our readers. The "Greys," city councils, municipal officers and other bodies should attend his funeral in a body, for a grand connecting link between the dim past and the bright present has passed into the dark shadow of death, and the community should mark the event in a fitting and appropriate manner.—*Pitt. Gaz.*

Dogs that kill Sheep.—We have heard of several instances lately of dogs killing sheep, and it is high time for the farmers to take some active measures of provention. Heretofore the difficulty has been in ascertaining the dogs that did the deed, but we heard a few days ago a very novel expedient, which proved very effective in a trial made by some gentlemen in Middlesex tp. Messrs. Reiber, Nelson, Park and others had lost in a few days from eight to ten head each, and after consultation they formed the conclusion that several dogs in the neighborhood were the depredators.—These dogs were taken, and about a gill of salt water poured into each, and then with their hind legs tied together, suspended to a post or tree. In about five minutes they vomited up the blood and wool from their stomachs, showing their guilt conclusively. It is said that as much as a handful of wool was thrown from the stomach of one of the dogs. Of course they were despatched at once. Would it not be well for all our farmers to bear this fact in mind, and when sheep are killed, and certain dogs suspected, to try the remedy? If it is effective, and when the gentlemen who tried it are of too high reputation to impose on community, then it should be known by every farmer who has sheep and desires their protection.—*Butler Herald*.

Murder near Shanesville.—The *Tuscarawas Advocate* of Jan. 14th says: On Monday morning just a rumor reached us that a murder had been committed near Shanesville, this county, on the Saturday previous. Upon diligent inquiry we ascertained the fact to be nearly as follows: A man named Louis Ritter, a drunken, worthless fellow, having married the only child of an old man named Jacob Kent, had, upon various occasions quarreled with the old gentleman and had threatened to kill him. Some of the friends of the old gentleman advised him to get a pistol and be prepared for him if he should ever attempt to carry out his threat. This he accordingly did. On last Saturday Ritter repeated his threats in Shanesville, and started for the residence of the father in-law, who resides about a mile from town, in the county of Holmes, to execute them. Upon reaching the house he found his wife and children there with her father, whom he at once began to abuse, using shockingly profane language. This aroused the indignation and anger of Mr. Kent, who ordered him to leave the house. This he refused to do and a quarrel ensued, during which Kent got his pistol and shot Ritter through the heart, killing him instantly.

These are the facts as near as we could ascertain them, from various parties residing in Shanesville, and vicinity. Mr. Kent is 65 or 70 years old, a peaceable and inoffensive man, a kind and accommodating neighbor and a thrifty farmer. He greatly regrets the necessity that drove him to the act, and claims that it was done in self-defense. At the time of our latest information he had not been arrested. No one appears to regret the death of Ritter except the old man who committed the deed.

Muffling the Throat.—What is the best mode for protecting the throat from colds when a person is very susceptible to them? The common way of protecting the throat is to bundle and wrap it up closely, thus overheating and rendering it tender and sensitive, and more liable to colds and inflamation than before. This practice is all wrong, and results in much evil. Especially is this the case with children, and when, in addition to muffling the throat, the extremities are insufficiently clad, as is often the case, the best possible conditions are presented for the production of sore throats, coughs, croup and all kinds of throat affections. If the neck is kept overheated a portion of the time, when it is exposed some form of disarrangement of the throat will be apt to occur. The rule in regard to clothing the neck should be to wear it as cool as comfort will allow. In doing so you will suffer much less from throat ailment than if you are always fearful of having a little cold air come in contact with your neck. Any one who has been accustomed to have his throat muffled should be careful to leave off gradually, and not all at once.

Creditable.—We have a very worthy and estimable subscriber, who, a day or two ago, became the proud father of his eleventh son—all living. The lady is in a convalescent state, and promises that next year we shall announce the completion of the round dozen of hale and hearty boys, when she will apply to General Grant or the President of some propagation society for a premium. It is very encouraging in these days to chronicle a married lady so prolific, and we trust the faithful wife and mother may live to see the last and least of her boys, as well as all the others, attain a proud position in life. Tarentum has the honor of containing such a wife and mother.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

(Continued from First Page.)

SENATE, Jan. 18.—The House bill relative to the Des Moines Rapids, passed.

J. Ross Browne presented a petition for pay for extra expenses as Minister to China. Bills were introduced and referred:

To prevent the collection of tax on property exempt from tax; prescribing rules of evidence in certain cases; to remove disabilities from certain persons in Texas; to aid in the construction of a railroad from Omaha to Fort Bertholt, Dakotah. The resolution to consider Indian treaties in open session came up, an amendment was offered, and the whole subject laid over. A joint resolution relative to steam ships was reported; also, a bill to provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees appertaining to proceedings in United States Courts.—The following bills were introduced: To change judicial circuits; granting aid to a railroad from the Texas line to the Mississippi river at Vicksburg; to aid a railroad and telegraph line from Marshal, Texas to San Diego, California; referred. The Virginia bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment; and during the debate bitter personalities were freely indulged in between Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner.

HOUSE—A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the necessity of erecting a post-office building at Kansas city. Also, a resolution reducing taxation to the lowest point, and declaring any annexation of foreign territory, on which money is to be paid, a direct assault on the public credit not called for by any exigency of public affairs—referred to Committee of Ways and Means. By unanimous consent, a bill was introduced to prohibit officers and clerks in the employ of the United States from receiving or making presents to one another, under penalty of dismission and ineligibility to any official position under the Government for three years. After some debate the ineligibility clause was stricken out, and the bill passed. A bill was introduced to prevent and punish certain abuses in the Postoffice Department in reference to lottery circulars. The Virginia bill was then discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 14.—A bill was introduced to abolish the franking privilege and establish a letter carrying system in cities of 5,000 inhabitants—referred. A resolution was offered requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the information or data upon which the Special Commissioner of Revenue had based his statements relative to the average cost of the manufacture of American pig iron in the valley of the Cumberland and anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. A debate occured on a bill introduced last session relative to a seizure of whiskey in California; after which the Virginia bill was fought until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE—The entire session of the House was taken up in discussing the Virginia bill, which finally passed by a large majority; deciding, so far as that body is concerned, that Virginia—having complied with the Reconstruction Acts—is entitled to representation in Congress.

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The inauguration of Gov. R. B. Hays took place yesterday afternoon, in the Rotunda of the Capitol.—There was a general attendance of the military of the city; the Mayor and members of the City Council; Judges of the Supreme Court, State officers, &c.

At 3 o'clock, p. m., the Governor elect was escorted to the stand erected on the east side of the Rotunda, by a Committee appointed for that purpose, amid much enthusiasm. After preliminary exercises—of music by a brass band in attendance, and prayer by a clergyman in the city—the Governor was introduced by the Chairman, and proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, which was well received. Its contents treating mainly of things purely belonging to the State. Gov. Hays has now commenced his second term of office with every demonstration of a people's respect and regard.

The oath of office was administered to the Lieutenant Governor, John C. Lee, whose inaugural address is worthy of the study of many of our Representatives.—The Lieutenant Governor presides over the deliberations of the Senate with a justness and firmness that wins the good wishes of all.

In the evening Governor Hays entertained, at his residence, the members of the General Assembly, State officers and the attaches of the several State Departments, officers of the different State Institutions, Mayor and members of the City Council, and members of the Press.

The different Committees of the Senate and House having been appointed, and the inaugural ceremonies over, the Legislature now settles down to the work before it

One noticeable fact in the present Legislature is, that the Democratic wing in both the Senate and the House, is headed by renegade Republicans; men who—as their interest goes—flop, like a porpoise, from one party to the other. If the XVth Amendment to the Constitution should be defeated in the present session of the Legislature of Ohio, it will be through the machinations of these same renegades.

GALEN.

Cut this out and keep it.—Franklin Dyre, a highly respectable and intelligent farmer of Galena, Kent county, Maryland, gives the following as a sure cure for the bite of a mad dog. As it will be seen, he has tested it with the most gratifying results:

"Elecampane is a plant well known to most persons, and is to be found in many of our gardens. Immediately after being bitten take one and a half ounces of the root of the plant—the green root is perhaps preferable, but the dried will answer, and may be found in our drug stores, and was used by me—slice or bruise, put into a pint of fresh milk, boil down to a half pint, strain; and when cold drink it, fasting at least six hours afterwards. The next morning, fasting, repeat the dose, using two ounces of the root. On the third morning take another dose, prepared as the last, and this will be sufficient. It is recommended that after each dose nothing be eaten for at least six hours.

"I have a son who was bitten by a mad dog eighteen years ago, and four other children in the neighborhood were also bitten; they took the above dose, and are alive and well to this day. And I have known a number of others who were bitten and applied the same remedy.

"It is supposed that the root contains a principle which, being taken up by the blood in its circulation, counteracts or neutralizes the deadly effects of the virus of hydrophobia.

"I feel so much confidence in this simple remedy that I am willing you should give my name in connection with this statement."

Stephen Olney, of Warren, died last Monday in the seventy ninth year of his age. He was one of the oldest settlers of Warren county. He was one of the eleven old soldiers of 1812 who met in convention last summer in Warren, and passed resolutions asking Congress to take measures immediately for their relief.

Keep an eye on Will Smith & Co's. Rochester.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 12.—Mr. Rutan introduced a bill fixing the number and compensation of the officers of the Senate and House, reducing the present force more than one-third, thereby saving to the State some $24,000. Among the bills introduced were several of a local character, and of no interest to the public at large. A bill was introduced fixing the salary of the Governor at $8,000; a bill making the offices of Secretary of the Commonwealth and Attorney General elective by the people; a bill for a railroad from Butler to Franklin, Pa. The resolution to admit Mr. Scull to a seat in the Senate, was discussed warmly until the hour of adjournment; without arriving at a decision.

HOUSE.—A committee of seven was appointed to act with a similar committee of the Senate in making arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor on the 18th inst. Among the resolutions offered was one for a committee of three to investigate whether corrupt means were used in procuring the election of State Treasurer, with power to swear State officers, send for persons and papers, etc., which was so amended as to allow the committee no extra compensation and then adopted. A joint resolution for 3000 copies of the Governor's message was defeated. The Senate bill repealing the 24th section of the last appropriation bill, and allowing each member $100 for postage, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House voted each member a copy of Purdon's Digest and Ziegler's Manual.—The Legislative Record question was then called up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 13.—Mr. Findley, Democrat from Somerset district, was sworn in. Cameron's course on the Cuban question was endorsed by the Senate. The bill to increase the Governor's salary was amended, fixing it at $7,000, and passed finally. A bill relating to the police of Philadelphia was introduced. Several local bills were introduced, and one passed. The Senate then went into Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for an election of State Treasurer. Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver county, was elected on the third ballot. [A detailed account of the contest and election will be found in another part of this paper.]—After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill to appoint four additional pages was postponed; as was also a resolution to appoint a chaplain, it being suggested that, as there were two clergymen members of the House, they could have their praying done without additional expense. Other additional resolutions for subordinate officers were defeated.—The resolution for a committee to contract for the daily publication of the proceedings of the Legislature was amended so as to empower the committee to report on any other plan other than daily, with probable cost, and adopted. A resolution rescinding all obligations of Mr. Berger for printing the Legislative Record was adopted. The House went into joint convention to elect State Treasurer, after which it adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 14.—The petition of Mr Scull, of Somerset, contesting the seat of Findley, was presented and Tuesday next fixed for drawing a committee in the case. The Philadelphia police bill was reported affirmatively. Bills presented: One allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases. One relating to records in the Prothonotary's office of the Western District of the Supreme Court. The House resolution declaring the Bergner contract for printing the Legislative Record at an end, was concurred in. The House resolution for a joint committee on journal printing, was concurred in. Adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Speaker, through the Clerk announced the following standing committees:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, Graham, Connell, Brown and Buckalew.

Finance—Messrs. Billingfelt, White, Brooke, Wallace and M'Intire.

Judiciary General—Messrs. White Olmsted, Howard, Wallace and Davis.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Osterhout, Mumma, Henszey, M'Intire and Purman.

Accounts—Messrs. Rutan, Watt, Nagle, and Linderman.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Olmsted, Allen, Rutan, Davis and Buckalew.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Kerr, Watt, Warfel, Turner and Duncan.

Corporations—Messrs. Graham, Henszey, Osterhout, Beck and Miller.

Library—Messrs. Olmsted, Warfel and Wallace.

Banks.—Messrs. Henszey, Graham, Mumma, Randall and Brown.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Howard, Kerr, Robison, Linderman and Brodhead.

Railroads—Messrs Connel, Lowry, Howard, Randall and Buckalew.

Election Districts—Messrs. Allen, Rutan, Watt and Purman.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Brooke, Graham, Warfel, Davis and Brown.

Education—Messrs. Warfel, Brooke, Allen, Brown and Davis.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Robison, Billingfelt Brooke, Turner and Brodhead.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Mumma, Allen and Duncan.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Robison, Warfel, Brown and Duncan.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Robison, Osterhout, Mumma, Beck and Turner.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Watt, Kerr, Billingfelt, Brown and Nagle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Kerr, Rutan, Graham, Linderman and Brodhead.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Howard, Warfel, White, Duncan and Buckalew.

Public Printing—Messrs. Henszey, Graham, Robison, Nagle and Turner.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Lowry, Kerr, Allen, Beck and Purman.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Mumma, Howard, Connell, Turner and Randall.

HOUSE.—Mr. Graham was allowed to withdraw his papers in the case of his contest for the seat of Mr. Mooney, (4th district of Philadelphia) and let the committee be discharged. The committee had been eight Democrats to one Republican. The petition of Graham was again presented with a resolution fixing a day for drawing a committee, but after a sharp debate the subject was indefinitely postponed. A resolution against a reduction of the tax, by Congress, on pig iron was laid over. A resolution for a committee to ascertain whether any one was threatened with instant death (during the election for State Treasurer) if he voted in a certain way, was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, amid shouts of laughter. The vote for Governor was then counted in joint convention. The Standing Committees of the House were then announced. The following gentlemen are chairmen of the principal Committees: Ways and Means, Davis; Banks, Webb; Judiciary (local), M'Creery; Judiciary (general), Johnson (Crawford);—Counties, Ames; Passenger Railways, Cloud; Education, Buffington; Vice and Immorality, Chamberlain; Railroads, Adaire; Corporations, Hough; Pensions, Vankirk; Federal Relations, Craig; Iron Companies, Bunn; Mines, Humphreys; Divorces, Stephens. Adjourned till Tuesday.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug1;tf.

One day last week, as some men were engaged at work on Jone's Contract, near Mineral Point, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, a blast exploded prematurely, killing two men and injuring two more. One man was blown up in the air about fifty feet, and alighted sixty feet from the place where the accident occurred. The deceased were Canadians.

The Ripley (Ohio) *Bee* of the 5th has the following: Those who were up on last Monday morning, about two hours before daylight, were witnesses of a strange and startling phenomenon in the heavens. A very large, fiery red ball came up in the northeast, and passing to the southwest disappeared. When it reached nearly overhead it assumed a purple hue. The light which emanated from it was so great as to weaken the eyes of quite a number. Those who saw it describe the ball as being very large, and the light grand beyond anything they ever witnessed.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

APPLES—The supply is large and the market dull, though prices are unchanged at $2,50@3 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is dull; with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and prices are barely sustained. We continue to quote at 30@35.

CRANBERRIES—Continue to be quoted at $12@10 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory 18; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Arriving pretty freely, and dull with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote at 25@28.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. The mills are reported as doing a pretty good business, having the largest proportion of the retail trade, which they are enabled to control in consequence of the low price of wheat in this market. We continue to quote at $5,75@6 for winter wheat flour and $5,25@5,50 for spring.

GRAIN—There is a moderate demand for wheat and but little offering; we can report sales to the mills at 46@48. Oats quiet, notwithstanding the offerings are light; we continue to quote at 47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Corn is offering more freely, but prices are still maintained; 80 for ear and 85 for shelled. Rye is dull, though there is not much on the market; we continue to quote at 95c@$1. Barley dull and nominally unchanged—$1@1,10 for spring, and $1,15@1,20 fall.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

may12;1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York

may12;1y

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*

dec12;3m.

Married.

IRWIN—KING.—At the residence of the bride's parents January 13th 1870, by the Rev. James M. Shields, Mr. George M. Irwin and Miss Euphemia C. King, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHNSTON—BRIGGS.—On the 13th of January, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father as Industry, Pa. by the Rev. A. B. Way, of Alliance, O., Mr. J. L. Johnston, of Ohio tp., to Miss L. A. Briggs, of Industry.

The fair bride has our thanks for a slice of the wedding cake. May her married life be long and happy.

BATCHELOR—DAVIS—Jan. 1st, by Rev. Louis Paine assisted by Rev. Shields, Mr. Addison Batchelor and Miss Sarah E. Davis, both of Rochester, Pa.

FISHER, NOSS.—On the 12th instant, by Rev. Davis, Mr. Jacob Fisher, of Rochester, and Miss Sophia Noss, of Industry, Beaver county.

A slice of cake received. May they be happy.

Died.

ALLISON—At his residence in Bridgewater, Pa., Jan. 15, 1870, Sam'l. Allison, aged——

WARREN—At his residence in Beaver Falls, Pa., on the 3d of January, Isaac Warren, Sr., aged 70 years.

New Advertisements.

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jan12;1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters (testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Alexander McKibben, Sr., dec'd., late of Raccoon tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement

J. R. McKIBBEN,
A. A. SHANNON,
Green Garden P. O., Beaver Co., Ex'rs.
jan19;6w.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. John W. Cooper of Beaver Falls, a Bankrupt under an Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867 having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear on the 8th day of February, 1870, at one o'clock p. m., before P. A. Knox, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy at his office at the Huron House in New Brighton, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
jan19;2t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Francis W. Walker, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all creditors who have pro

SELECT MISCELLANY.

[From the San Francisco Golden Era.]

THE PAINTER'S REVENGE.

After the result of the election in 1844 was determined, and the defeat of Henry Clay was known, I started for a four years' tour through the cities and countries of the old world. The feelings I entertained for Clay amounted to more than love, respect, and admiration; his defeat did not decrease their ardor, but it did cause me to think my countrymen guilty of culpable ingratitude, and incapable of selecting the proper men to fill the high offices in their gift. My disappointment was so great that it caused me to decide upon self-banishment for the years I have named. I do not propose in this sketch to give further account of my travels than may be necessary in narrating as much as I know concerning the circumstances and incidents which go to make up the sum of my story. I had paid my bill at the Astor House and attended to all necessary preparations for a voyage across the Atlantic, and was about stepping into a carriage in waiting for me, when I was tapped on the shoulder by Senator Benton of Missouri, who introduced me to a young gentleman—whom I will call Crawton—who, he said, was going to Rome to study the old masters and acquire a more extensive knowledge and practice in his profession. Mr. Benton remarked to me that the youthful artist was "one among ten thousand;" that he was talented, brave and just; a little reserved, but brimfull of goodness and gratitude. "Be a good friend to him," said Benton, "and you will never have cause to regret it." I certainly never looked upon a more noble countenance, or a more symmetrical and perfect form. A single glance at the youth would impress the observing mind of the presence of a superior person, and to incline one to consider the close relationship of mankind with the gods.

In a few hours we were on board a steamer voyaging as fast as steam and favorable winds could drive us for Southampton. Day by day I become more interested in and attached to the young artist. Arrived in London we found the weather extremely fine, and we concluded to remain there *and "do"* the city, as long as it afforded us comfort and enjoyment. I had visited London several times in my life, and found the more I learned of the great city, and the better I became acquainted with Englishmen and English women, the more rapidly prejudice gave way to admiration and respect.

We spent seven weeks in the great city most agreeably; and we might have stayed longer but for a circumstance which caused us to proceed at once for Paris, and which, also, constitutes the begining of a chain of circumstances which blasted the life of a noble youth, and furnished the material for this story.

Our evenings while in London were generally spent at the opera. Crawton, like most artists, was extremely fond of music, and would sit for hours like one enchanted while listening to the master productions of Donizetti Rossini, Mozart and other celebrated composers. On the night previous to our departure from London we were listening intently to *D'Artina mirammentati* in the "Bohemian Girl." Crawton was charmed, and seemed unconscious of all around him save the sweet cadence of music and song, until a young man approached, leaned over him and whispered a word in his ear which brought him suddenly to his feet. They were friends, and had been from early youth. Crawton had often spoken of the young man, and also of another, equally dear to him, who he was that night quickly informed, was at Paris, dying of a wound received in a duel. Dalton—that was the name of the young intruder upon our musical entertainment—had hurried to London by request of the dying man to procure important papers which required the signature of the unfortunate youth, in order to place his widowed mother in possession of property without which she would have been left destitute. By good fortune Dalton had stopped at the same hotel where we were staying and learned of Crawton's being in London; and that we could be found at the opera. I consented to leave the opera with them immediately. Arriving at our hotel it was at once decided that the trio should start on the following morning for Paris.

Before entering the room in which the wounded youth was lying, a surgeon at the door informed us that we must proceed at once to transact any business of importance to his friend. We acted strictly by the advice given us by the surgeon, and in twenty minutes thereafter the papers were signed and acknowledged, and all business affairs adjusted, and placed in the trust and management of Dalton.

"Crawton," said the dying youth, "I have been murdered; Dalton has a mission to perform for me; my good mother and her future weal in this life I have trusted to his care; he will do for her all her son would have done had he not been murdered.—Dear, dear Crawton," continued the dying youth, "if you ever fight a duel in France, never use the sword—the pistol, Crawton? Americans know better how to use the pistol."

The scene which followed was a very, very sad one indeed. The hands of the dying youth were clasped by those of his friends, who leaned over him in turn and kissed the fevered lips through which a brave and noble spirit was escaping.

"Good by, mother; God bless you, good by, my friends; God bless you; the ferryman is here and I must go; good by," muttered the youth and dropped into death as falls the flesh and blooming flower cut from its stem.

A mother's search for the duellist brought no tidings of Mons. De Shatturn further than that he had left Paris the day following the duel.

The duel and its fatal consequences wrought a great change in Crawton; I had learned to love him very dearly, my affection amounted to a ceaseless infatuation; my fortune was then and is now very large. My parents and only sister had passed from earth and left me, so far as relatives were concerned, alone in the world. Aside from Henry Clay and young Crawton, I had no love for any mortal. Respect and friendship I of course had for many acquaintances of both sexes. Large as my fotune was I felt that I could part with it all for Crawton's own sake.

Crawton's situation, in some respects, was like my own, he had no family kin living except very distant relatives, with whom he was entirely unacquainted. He was not rich, but possessed means sufficient to insure him a competence through life. The deep feelings I entertained for him were sincerely returned. I possessed the affections of his noble heart, and that knowledge afforded me as much satisfaction and happiness as any bachelor has a right to expect on earth.

Crawton accepted of my proposition for him to accompany me in my travels—in fact, we offered to mingle our fortunes and remain together until separated by a decree of death. Crawton had accomplished a great deal in his chosen profession. He certainly possessed great talent and skill, and genius and originality of no mean order, but the death of his friend seemed to have blasted his ambition for fame. The only picture he painted after the fatal duel was a copy of a portrait of Mons. De Shatturn; and his frequent study of that picture, together with the fatal suspension of work, caused me about the only concern and unhappiness I ever experienced in his company.

Crawton had the body of his friend embalmed and sent to America for burial, after which we quitted Paris and pursued our travels.

For two years we kept constantly on the move, visiting all the noted places of the Old World, and perhaps no two travellers ever accomplished as much in the way of sight seeing in the same length of time.

At last we returned to Paris. Mon. de Shatturn had preceeded us at many of the places visited by us.

We were "on his heels" at Rome; we heard of him at Milan, at Padua, and at Venice; and also in the East, both at Jerusalem and Damascus, and other places. I made no inquiry concerning the man; with me the duel was a matter as much to be forgotten as its result was to be deplored. It has always been a part of my philosophy to banish from my mind the recollections or misfortunes for which there existed no remedy. It did not occur to my mind that Crawton was engaged in a determined and untiring search for Mons. De Shatturn until after our return to Paris. He had studiously avoided all reference to the duel, and only mentioned the name of Mons. De Shatturn to say that "he has been here," in places the duellist had visited previous to our arrival.

On the evening of the tenth day after our arrival at Paris we attended the opera. I had gone there much against my desire, as the "Bohemian Girl" suggested rather unpleasant recollections. Two years before we were listening to that opera in London, when we were interrupted by Dalton and apprised of the duel which had taken place at Paris. I felt a strange apprehension that something *deplorable was going to happen.* I am not at all inclined to superstition, and have no recollection of having had such feelings before in my life. I naturely paid more attention to Crawton than to the music of the opera; in fact I was in no frame of mind to enjoy the best of music.—With the exception of an almost imperceptible palor, the countenance of Crawton wore its usual calm, beautiful, and impressive expression, until *D' Artina rammantati* was being sung, when I perceived big tears dropping from his eyes and trickling down his cheeks, which he made no effort to conceal or to brush away. He seemed to be unconscious that his eyes were exposing the fullness of his heart. Before the song was ended, a slight commotion in one of the private boxes attracted our atttention; Crawton seemed to be suddenly startled; and grasping his opera glass he leveled it upon the group in the private box and gazed steadily at the ladies and gentleman seated therein. Then, handing me his glass, he remarked:

"There is Mons. DeShatturn; watch him for a moment; I will soon return to you."

So saying, he arose and left the theatre, I began to suspect that Crawton ment mischief, and regretted I had allowed him to depart. I became very uneasy; still I kept my glass fixed upon Mons. D Shatturn. There could be no mistake. Just as I was wondering how it could be possible for Crawton to paint so perfect a likeness of the man, he appeared in the box, and by the side of Mons. De Shatturn. I saw him address the Frenchman. The ladies stared at him as an intruder.

After the two men had exchanged a few words I saw Crawton slap Mons. De Shatturn in in the face, hand him his card, bow to the ladies and leave the box.

He soon returned to his seat, and sat calmly and patiently to the end of the opera.

I never before experienced such deep feelings of concern and regret. We proceeded in silence to our hotel—both of us seeming to understand each other's feelings. Words in such a crisis were useless. The honor of my friend would not permit any effort to avert a collision between him and the sorely offended De Shatturn; and my deep affection prevented any desire, inclination, or power on my part to aid and abet in the matter. I knelt that night and prayed that the threatening calamity might pass away. An appeal to heaven seemed to me to be the only one I could make. The morning came bringing with it a fierce challenge from Mons. De Shatturn, which Crawton immediately accepted. Being the challenged party, Crawton wrote out the manner, time, and place of the encounter, which was, in substance: "10 o'clock p. m., in the old Mord Hall on the Rue de Rivoli; naked, in the dark, and armed with the American bowie-knife. They were to meet and fight until one or both were killed.

Mons. De Shatturn was surprised at the terms of the duel, and considered that the conditions proposed by Crawton could only emanate from an insane mind. He at once sent a friend—an eminent French physician, familiar with the excentricities of madmen—to confer with Crawton and report upon his sanity.

Mons. De Shatturn was again astonished on being informed that Crawton was not only perfectly sane, but that he was besides a refined and accomplished gentleman, with at most serious and determined as to the terms he had decided upon.

The physician informed Mons. De Shatturn that Crawton was thoroughly conversant with his career; that he knew him to be a cruel and unfeeling duellist and murderer, who had per force of superior skill slain eleven young men, and severely wounded as many more; that he was familiar with the particulars of every duel fought by De Shatturn, both as to cause and result; in every instance De Shatturn had either wantonly offended, or presumed offence when none was really intended or given; he had on every occasion magnified and pressed matters to desperate results for no other apparent reason than to satiate a brutal mania for blood and murder.

Being the best shot and the most skillful swordsman in France, and fortified with that confidence and assurance which makes the coward coredly desperate, he had always met his antagonist with all the advantage in his own favor. Crawton thirsted for the heart's blood of Mons. De. Shatturn, and determined to brand the celebrated duellist throughout France as a coward should he refuse to fight him in the manner stated.

Mons. De Shatturn had so often been successful, he considered that chance and good fortune would not forsake him in an encounter wherein his skill would avail him little or nothing; therefore the proposed terms were accepted with one exception, the time. Shatturn requested to be allowed to make proper business arrangements in case the fates should go against him.

I entered the room in which the duel was to be fought; it was eighteen by twenty-four feet in size with high ceiling and polished floor. The walls were hard and sombre-colored; there were no windows. The door we entered was the only ingress or escape from the dark and gloomy hall. I say escape, because that is the only impulse one could feel entering the place. The door closed, the darkness became so intense that it could almost be felt.

The clock struck one as I embraced Crawton, bade him good bye, closed the door, and left him shut up in that midnight vault, crouching and grouping, and gliding about as noiseless as the velvet footed tiger, creeping with twitching muscels, charged with a desperate and savage spring to grapple for his prey. Two naked men, armed with keen sharp knives moving about in the darkness, straining eye and ear for a shadow or a sound at which to strike, the very breath escaping from their set teeth and compressed lips might bring the swift stroke of death to one of the antagonists.

Outside the door leaning against the door, the friend of Mons. D Shatturn and myself were equally silent. Cold chills ran through my body, and started cold drops of sweat from my brow.

I could almost feel the gloom of that dark room pouring like a current of electricity through the heavily ironed door; my excited imagination followed the naked antagonists as they stole about as silent as serpents while seconds ticked off into minutes, and minutes into hours, so slowly that each seemed an age.

Suspense the most acute afflicted us both.

We looked at each other occasionally, though our eyes were expressionless; thought was dethroned for the time; the sense of hearing was the only faculty remaining alive. Our hearts seemed to stand still a time, and then to beat painfully. Four hours were thus passed, when we were satisfied a thud or dull sound and jarring of the floor, which brought us to our senses.

The dull sound was—to us—a signal to entor. Our lanterns were lighted with nervous hands; the huge bolt was drawn, the door thrown open and we rushed into the room to behold a sight which neither of us will ever forget. Mons. De Shatturn lay dead upon the floor. Crawton stood over him with his foot upon his breast, and pressing thereon, while a stream of blood poured from a great wound which had split the Frenchman's heart almost in twain.

Crawton's eyes fairly stuck out from their sockets.

The huge knife, dripping with blood, he still held in his upraised hand; his face was as white as death, and his hair, which a few hours before was so black and beautiful, was as white as winter. His lips were as firmly set as chiseled marble. He stood thus for a few moments staring down upon the bloody corpse beneath his feet, then dropping the huge knife he fell prostrate upon the body of his dead foe. We instantly raised him up, gave him restortives, dressed him, and hurried him to his hotel.

The hearse, followed by a few men, which turned into Greenwood Cemetery a few Sabbaths ago, bore the body of Crawton to its last resting place.

He died in a private mad house in New York twenty-five years after, the terrible ordeal of that terrible duel, and strange as it may seem, during that long period of time—a quarter of a century—he was not known to utter a word.

ONLY A FARMER'S WIFE.

Two women sat together at sunset, in the porch door of a white cottage that stood under the "old ancestral trees," and "among its fields of wheat and corn," like a poet's vision of a quiet resting place for some weary, suffering human soul.

And one of these two women had eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to feel and appreciate it all. She was a tall, stately lady, apparently some thirty years of age—not exactly handsome, but with a grace of air and manner peculiarly her own. The careful toilet, the nameless air of elegance and luxury, the pale cheek and soft white hands, betrayed the city dame. While the weary glance in the large, dark eyes, which even the pleasant quiet of the sunset hour could not quite drive away, showed that Time had not dealt gently with her and her heart's idols, but had thrown them, shattered and ruined, at her feet.

Her companion was some five years her junior, and many times prettier—a little round faced, apple checked woman, with dark blue eyes and dark brown hair, and a rounded figure that was set off to the best advantage by the afternoon dress of tinted muslin that she wore.

At present the pretty face was almost spoiling by a querulous, discontented expression. She was contrasting her own hand, plump and small, but certainly rather brown, with the slender, white fingers of her city friend, all glittering with jewels.

"Just look at the two," she exclaimed. "That comes of making butter and cheese, and sweeping and dusting and washing dishes, and making beds all the time! The man told the truth who said that a woman's work is never done. I know mine never is. Oh, dear, dear! to think that you, Margaret, should have married a city merchant and be as rich as a princess in a fairy tale; and here I am planted for life, plain Mrs. Hiram Parke, and nothing to compare with you. I am sick of being only a farmer's wife.

Margaret Van Howth looked down at her grumbling little friend with a sad smile.

"Jenny, it seems to me, as we sit here in this quiet place, and look out over all these pleasant fields that are your own—it seems to me that you are almost wicked to talk so."

"I dare say," replied Mrs. Jenny; "but you would not like it, Margaret. You would never wish to change places with me,"

"Perhaps not. Would you like to change with me?"

"Yes."

"And be Mrs. Van Howth, instead of Mrs. Hiram Parke?"

Jenny hesitated. She dearly loved her handsome husband.

"Well, I don't mean that I want to give up Hiram," she said at last. "I only mean that I wish he was a city merchant, instead of a farmer, and as rich as your husband is, that is all."

"And that is a great deal," said Mrs. Van Howth coldly. Jenny, if your wish could be granted, do you know what your life would be?"

"What yours is, I suppose. What any lady's is in your position."

"Exactly. But what is that life? Do you know?"

"How should I?"

"It is a weary one, Jenny, with more genuine work in it than all your making butter and cheese can bring."

"Oh, Margaret!"

"And oh, Jenny! Believe me, my dear, there are no people on earth, who work harder than the fashionables who only have their own amusements to provide for. A life of mere amusement is a dog's life, Jenny, at best."

"I should like to be convinced of it by actual experience," said Jenny, doubtingly.

"So I said and thought once. I have been so convinced. And it is all vanity and vexation of spirit."

"But how?" persisted Jenny.

"How? In ten thousand ways. If you live in the fashionable world, you must do as the fashionable world does. You must rise and dress, shop and lunch, and dress again, and drive and dress again and appear at certain balls, parties or concerts exactly as your friends do, or be voted a *bizarre*, and out of the world altogether. You my poor Jenny, who are by no means fond of dress; what would you do at a fashionable watering place in the hottest days of August, with five changes of toilet between morning and night, and a French lady's maid to tyrannize over you all the time, into the bargains."

"Horrors!" ejaculated Jennie.

"Balls that you *must go to in spite* of fatigue, parties that you must grace in spite of heat, calls that you must make on people whom you detest! Oh, Jenny I should far rather be at home with the butter and cheese, if I were you!"

Jenny was silent. Here was a side of the bright picture which she had never seen or dreamed of before.

"You love your husband, Jenny?" said her friend after a time.

Jenny opened her eyes widely.

"Love him! Why, isn't he my husband?" was her *naïve* reply.

Mrs. Van Howth laughed.

"Some women 'in society' might think that a reason why you should *not* love him!" she said drily. "And he loves you also?"

"I should die to-morrow, if I thought he did not!"

"Tut child! People leave this world when God wills it, not before. I dare say you would survive his infidelity. Many women before you have lived through such things."

"Don't talk of it, Margaret! I could not bear it! Why, his love is all the world to me! How could I bear to lose it?"

"Then don't wish him to be a city merchant, my dear. I dare say there are a great, many good men in the city—men who love their wives; but, on the other hand, there are so many temptations, especially 'in society,' that I sometimes wonder, not that so many go astray, but that so many remain true to themselves and their duty."

She spoke absently, and her eyes had a faraway glance, as if they dwelt on other things.

Jenny ventured a question.

"Margaret, is yours a happy marriage? Do you love your husband? And does he love you."

Mrs. Van Howth started, and turned crimson.

"Jenny, I would have loved him—I would have been a good wife to him; but he never loved me. He bought me to place at the head of his house because he thought me ladylike and interesting; that was all.—He told me so once, although not quite so plainly as this. And since then we have each taken our own way, independent of the other. I seldom see him at our house in town. I have my carriage, my diamonds, my opera box. In the summer season I go to Saratoga or Newport, while he favors Long Branch with his presence. We are perfectly polite to each other; we never quarrel; and I suppose if I were to die to-morrow, he would be the most inconsolable of widowers—for a week! Jenny, you will not wish to change places with me again. Your husband might change as mine has, exposed to the same temptations. Thank Heaven that you have him as he is, a good, true man, who loves you; and never mind the butter and cheese Jenny, so long as your own happiness and his is made up with them."

She rose from her seat as she spoke and strolled down the garden path alone.

Jenny did not follow her. She sat on the step, lost in thought. The riddle of her friend's life was at last made clear to her. She had often wondered why Margaret, in the midst of all her wealth and luxury, should seem so sad and ill at ease. She wondered no longer now.

To be the wife of a man who has no love for you! What 'lower deep' can there be for a proud and sensitive woman?

Jenny turned with tears in her eyes to meet her handsome, stalwart husband, as he came from the field.

"Well, little woman!" he cried, and then she got the rough embrace and the hearty kiss for which she was looking.

Yes, Margaret was right! The butter and cheese were of very little consequence, while love like this made her tasks easy to endure!

And the rosy-cheeked little woman bent fondly down over her "Hiram," as he flung himself on the porch seat, and fanned him, talked to him, brought him cool lemonade, and made him thoroughly happy, at rest.

Poor Margaret! Happy Jenny! Never again would she wish to be anything more than only a farmer's wife.

SOLAR PHENOMENA.

Not long since, a pargraph went the rounds of the papers, announced the fact that a column of fire had shot from the sun toward the earth, and that, glowing with such heat as to break the glasses of the telescopes astronomers directed to it, it was steadily advancing to the neighborhood of our unlucky planet.

The article in question, is only worth notice as a measure of the general knowledge on such subjects, for it excited more than a little apprehension in a good many and it has been thought worth while, by several English and Eastern papers, to publish articles exposing its absurdity.

It does not appear to have been noticed, however, that the article was based in part, on facts which were distorted, and brought into apparent connection by the writer, who was not at the trouble of inventing his story, and may possibly have merit to produce a sensation, with some apparent basis of truth.

The disconnected facts appear to be these, which are in themselves reliable: Some years since two English observers independently saw a sudden flash of light on the Sun's surface intense enough to give one of them the idea that the darkening glass which protected his eye had been broken and dazzled him with the unshielded light. No such accident had occurred, but the hour being noted it was found that simultaneously with the extraordinary outburst of light, all the magnetic needles noticed had vibrated at the same time all the world over.

This is a well established, but unexplained fact.

Again, during the late eclipse the observers in the path of the shadow all were able to discern beams of pale light radiating from the Sun to the apparent distance of more than its diameter; that is to say to the distance of nearly a million miles. The writer, who was priviledged in witnessing this extraordinary sight, well recalls the appearance, which was seen by hundreds of others provided with the proper means, and is indeed no new phenomenon, though it has never been before so thoroughly observed. From these two disconnected facts, both due to causes but partly understood, but not in themthemselves alarming, the ingenious paragraphist made up his story.

Hearing so much in recent discovery which is in highest degree wonderful, there is no need for any one to go beyond what has been observed, to gratify the most craving taste for the marvelous.

Let the reader of what follows judge whether the *fact* does not surpass the fiction.

Astronomers have very recently been able to obtain evidence of the existence of flames on the sun's surface quite other than either of those described. These flames reveal evidence of their presence in the spectroscope, by brilliant lines, whose position shows that they are due to hydrogen. But this, though a comparatively recent and most interesting discovery, is surpassed in interest to the professional observer, by that of a method by which the flames themselves become visible.

In a recent number of a journal devoted to the wants of the professional astronomer, (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 1769,) appear a new series of illustrations of a startling character. They accompany an article by Professor Zollner, of Leipsig, who appends a scale of measurements to the drawings and accompanying article.

In one of these drawings, made to scale, and of whose reliability there need be no doubt, we see a column of flame projected from the sun's surface to the height of over three thousand *miles*, which, in a second drawing, taken ten minutes later, has grown into a fiery cloud, hanging high above the surface and united to it by a pillar of flame, which in five minutes more, has disappeared, leaving the head of the column, (a mass containing millions of cubic miles of matter,) suspended above the source whence it was projected a quarter of an hour before. Successive drawings exhibit masses of burning gas, resembling in their outline mountain ranges, but which we see are between five and six thousand *miles* in height, rolling in lurid waves before the beholder's eye, and changing as they roll, like a fire fanned by some mighty wind. Again we see a column of flame projected to twelve thousand *miles*; flickering like a candle flame throughout its vast extent, and these changes are repeated in interminable variety. The knowledge that these immense masses, as they roll in unceasing fluctuation, are glowing with a heat to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of degrees; the overpowering spectacle of an ocean on fire whose waves would engulph our earth, and whose heat would dissipate this solid globe in vapor like a water drop in a furnace, has in it something terrible; and no language can exaggerate the spectacle presented.

If here the writer, who seeks to use no figure of speech, and who passes with the drawings and the scale before him to verify again figures so enormous—if he finds that he has used only the language of the soberest truth, may he not ask again if the facts can be surpassed by any invention.

The present is a time of remarkable solar activity, and the extension of our means of noting these imposing and indeed awful phenomena, has been made just in time to enable us to view them.

In every department of astronomy the last few years have been eminently fruitful of novelty, and in presenting these among the very latest contributions of that science, the account of its recent discoveries is scarcely opened.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.

Wm. W. Reed, esq., Superintendent of the (Pennsylvania) Erie Canal, has published an exhaustive communication in the Erie *Dispatch* on the canal enlargement question, in which he sets forth, with the formidable array of facts and figures, the complete feasibility of the project, as well as the great advantages that must result therefrom. Mr. Reed has had charge of the canal for eleven years, and therefore are his views in the premises especially valuable.

After showing that the scarcity of water in former years was not caused by a deficiency in French creek—the source of supply—but was due to the failure to complete the work according to the original plan and make the reservoirs available, and that the present system of pumping at the summit was resorted to in consequence, and further expressing the opinion that "it is entirely practicable to dredge out the summit to the depth required to make the reservoir available without pumping," but that "should that fail, the present plan of pumping can be extended to meet the wants of any canal that may be built.", Mr. Reed proceeds to treat the vital question of water supply, with that of the prospective business of the canal and the aid required from the State, as follows:

In estimating the amount of water that will be required for an enlarged canal, I will discard all formulas that are relied on for estimating the amt. of water required for a canal, and apply to the solution of the question the facts obtained by four years' experience in pumping the supply for the canal during dry weather, when most water is needed. We have in no month in the last four years in which we have had unusually dry weather, averaged over six millions cubic feet of water for the lockage, leakage and evaporation of the present canal, of which there was used for lockage about six hundred thousand cubic feet, leaving for the leakage and evaporation 5,400,000 cubic feet. The present canal is about fifty feet at the water line, which it is proposed to increase to seventy-feet, adding four-tenths to the width; but thirty-three miles are slackwater that do not require widening, and as the canal is built on sloping ground and without berme banks, the water sets back in pools and wide waters, except in through cuts, and nearly one half of the canal has a water surface of over seventy feet. This will reduce the average increase in width of water line to two-tenths, and increase the evaporation to that extent.

The leakage of locks is in proportion to the lift, and, as it is not proposed to change the lifts of the locks, there will be no increase of leakage from that source. The only other increase would be in soakage, which will be small and more than compensated for in the increased tightness of new locks, dams, etc.

The present locks are ninety feet between gates by fifteen feet wide, and require 9,450 cubic feet of water to lock sixty-five tons. It is now proposed to make them 130 feet between gates and twenty feet wide, which will use 18,200 cubic feet to lock 325 tons. In present locks 145 cubic feet are used to lock one ton, while in the larger locks it will only require 56 cubic feet, over two and a half times as much freight being locked with the same amount of water in the large locks as can be done in the small locks.

We can lock a boat every ten minutes, or one hundred and four boats in twenty-four hours; but if this amount of boats was passing on the canal, one would be locking up as another went down, and one lock full of water would pass two boats, taking seventy-two locks of water 18,200 cubic feet each per day.

I have shown that the evaporation and leakage of the enlarged canal will not exceed 6,480,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours; add to this the estimated leakage for eight million tons of freight and we have a total of 11,722,600 cubic feet, call it in round numbers 12,000,000 cubic feet. And the next question is, will French Creek supply that amount? In reply to that I will say to my certain knowledge there has been no day in the last eleven years, that the flow of French Creek at the Feeder Dam, has not been more than that amount The flow was repeatedly measured during the dryest part of the dry season during that period and the smallest flow found was over 15,000,000, and the mean flow over 17,000,000 cubic feet, making a surplus on the lowest measurement of 3,000,000 cubic feet over what is required for an enlarged canal by the liberalestimate given above.

In closing this portion of the subject, I will only add that I hope that I shall succeed in convincing impartial readers of what I am so thoroughly convinced in my own mind—that there is no shadow of doubt about obtaining an abundant supply of water for an enlarged canal.

I had proposed to discuss the question of the productiveness of this canal when enlarged, but this article is already too long for anything more than a passing reference. I have no doubt of its paying the interest on its cost, and those who doubt it pay little heed to the rapid growth of the coal and iron ore trade, and to the fact that an improvement like this, which will reduce the cost of transportation between Pittsburgh, and the Ohio river, the Shenango Valley and the lake, from fifty to seventy-five cents per ton; will draw to it most of the present trade and create an immense trade not now in existance.

The proposal to get State aid to effect the enlargement of this canal has been denounced as an attempt to plunder the State treasury. It is nothing of the kind. I propose to simply ask the Legislature to do for the benefit of Western Pennsylvania what has been done for other improvements, and if the bonds now held by the State are exchanged for the bonds of the canal, they will be placed in the hands of trustees in whose honesty and integrity the public will have confidence, and who will see that they are properly applied.

—It is rumored that southern California and Arizona are to be made a department united, under the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, with headquarters at San Diego.

—The colossal statue of President Lincoln, modelled by H. K. Brown, and to be erected in Union Park, New York, is now ready for transportation from Philadelphia.

BEVERDY Johnson has given an opinion that the acts of the Maryland Legislature of 1832, 1844 and 1852, imposing a tax upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for passengers over the Washington branch, are unconstitutional and void.

R. B. CALDWELL, the alleged forger, was discharged at Montreal, Canada, on Friday last, on the ground that his arrest was not lawful, but was immediately re-arrested on another charge—the United States officers evincing determination to bring him to justice.

—Wm Naughton, President of the Columbus (O) City Council, was run over in that city by a locomotive, on Wednesday afternoon, and terribly injured. An arm and leg have been amputated and he will probably die.

—A grand barbecue was held at Syracuse, N. Y., for the entertainment of the poor of that city. It was provided by John Greenway. Clinton Square was packed with spectators estimated at 20,000 to 30,000.

—The steamer China sailed from San Francisco on Saturday for Hong Kong and Yokohoma. She took six hundred and ninety three thousand in treasure for Hong Kong, ten thousand for Shanghai, and thirty eight thousand for Yokohoma.

A PACKAGE of $31,000 in government bonds, sent by Adams Express from Boston to Washington for the Secretary of the Treasury, and which mysteriously disappeared from the office of the Company in Washington has been found by the officers of the Company.

MUCH indignation is manifested in Chicago at the commutation of the sentence of Daniel Walsh, the wife murderer, by the Governor. An effort is making to get up an indignation meeting. The petition for commutation was signed by the Mayor and thirty out of forty aldermen of the city.

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To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Professor James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. We are sure that the new feature in THE TRIBUNE will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible, that the questions, answers and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in advance in all things it may, in any manner, concern the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable interesting and instructive NEWSPAPER published in the world.

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